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M.
COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT



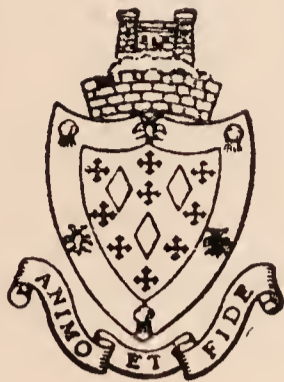
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

J. YULE, M.D., D.P.H.




1936



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
HEALTH
OF THE
County Borough of Stockport
For the Year 1936.

J. YULE, M.D., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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The following are the Committees for 1936-1937 :--

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JAMES H. STANSFIELD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR THOMAS S. FISH.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman George Padmore, J.P.).

ALDERMEN FRED BOWLER, J.P., JOSEPH MORTON, HENRY PATTEN, J.P., and CHARLES ROYLE, J.P.; COUNCILLORS ADA ALLCOCK, EDWARD BROWN, THOMAS BUCKLEY (died 8/1/37), WILLIAM THOMAS DINGLE J.P., JOHN WILLIAM FIDLER, ALBERT HALE, JOHN THOMAS LORD, JOHN EDWARD SMITH, OSWALD TAYLOR. and ERNEST WHITELEY.

HOSPITAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor John E. Smith.

Aldermen Fred Bowler J.P., Joseph Morton and Henry Patten, J.P.; Councillors Ada Allcock, Thomas Buckley (died 8/1/37), William Thomas Dingle, J.P., John William Fidler, and Ernest Whiteley.

TUBERCULOSIS, VENEREAL, and MENTAL DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Alderman Joseph Morton; Councillors Ada Allcock, William Thomas Dingle, J.P., John Thomas Lord, Oswald Taylor, and Ernest Whiteley.

EMERGENCY AND STAFFING SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Alderman Joseph Morton; Councillors Ada Allcock, Edward Brown, Thomas Buckley (died 8/1/37), Albert Hale, and John Thomas Lord.

DISINFESTATION SCHEME SUB-COMMITTEE.

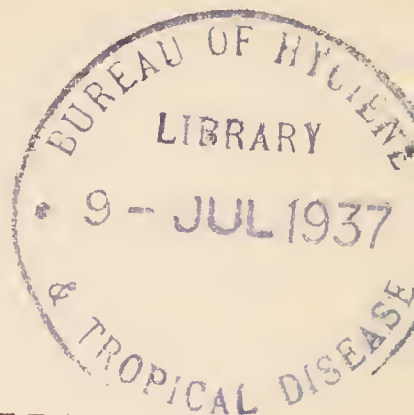
Chairman—Councillor James H. Stansfield.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Thomas S. Fish.

Alderman Joseph Morton; Councillors Edward Brown, Thomas Buckley (died 8/1/37), Albert Hale and John Edward Smith.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT REGIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT COMMITTEE.

Councillors Thomas Buckley (died 8/1/37), John William Fidler, and Oswald Taylor,



MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

Chairman—ALDERMAN JOHN W. CRAIG, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR ADA ALLCOCK.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman George Padmore, J.P.).

ALDERMAN HENRY PATTEN, J.P.; COUNCILLORS WILLIAM JONES DAVIES, WILLIAM THOMAS DINGLE, J.P., CHARLES GATTIE, NORMAN GREENWOOD, CATHERINE E. JOHNSON, REV. A. RIPPINER, F.R.G.S., HERBERT SHEPHERDSON, JOHN EDWARD SMITH, JAMES H. STANSFIELD, OSWALD TAYLOR, and JOHN EDWARD THOMPSON; MRS. NELLIE W. BENNETT, J.P., MRS. AGNES N. BUCKLEY, MRS. EVELYN M. MURRAY, MRS. ELIZABETH POTTS, J.P., MISS FLORENCE ROWBOTHAM, M.A., J.P., MRS. MARY A. SKUSE, J.P., and DR. F. J. KITT.

MATERNITY HOME SUB-COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Ada Allcock.

Councillors Catherine E. Johnson and John E. Thompson; Mrs. Agnes N. Buckley, Mrs. Evelyn M. Murray, Mrs. Elizabeth Potts, J.P., and Mrs. Mary A. Skuse, J.P.

SUB-COMMITTEE RE DISTRIBUTION OF MILK.

Chairman—Alderman John W. Craig, J.P.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor Ada Allcock.

Councillor Catherine E. Johnson; Mrs. Evelyn M. Murray, and the Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

Chairman—COUNCILLOR JOHN T. LORD.

Vice-Chairman—COUNCILLOR CHARLES HARTLEY.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR (Alderman George Padmore, J.P.)

ALDERMEN JOHN COUPE and JOSEPH MORTON: COUNCILLORS ARNOLD COBURN, JOHN CROWTHER, JOHN EMERSON, WILLIAM R. FOX, CHARLES GATTIE, EDMUND GRUNDY, CATHERINE E. JOHNSON, THOMAS J. VERNON PARRY, DAVID SCOTT-MORTON, and ERNEST WHITELEY.

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health; Medical Superintendent, Public Health Corporation Hospitals; Administrative Tuberculosis and Venereal Diseases Officer; Medical Officer to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, to the Education Committee, and to the Public Assistance Committee :—

JOHN YULE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Tuberculosis and Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer :—

EDWIN RATNER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, and Assistant Venereal Diseases Officer :—

JEAN M. MACKINTOSH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :—

W. E. ORCHARD, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Ceased 31st December, 1936.)

DR. A. R. M. MOIR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Commenced 19th December, 1936.)

Clinical Venereal Diseases Officer (Part time) :—

W. J. S. REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Consultant Obstetrician to Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital (Part time) :—

KENNETH VERNON BAILEY, M.C., M.D., M.C.O.G., M.R.C.P.

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist to Dialstone Lane Hospital (Part time) :—

N. YOUNG, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Assistant Medical Officers, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres (Part time) :—

HARRY SLATER, M.B., Ch.B.

MARY WILSON, M.B., Ch. B.

Public Analyst (Part time) :—

T. R. HODGSON, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.

Veterinary Surgeon (Part time) :—

J. J. GARSIDE, M.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Foods	F. ALLSOP	§°
District Inspectors {	.....	H. PRICE §°
	.....	F. MILLS §°
	.....	P. N. BLOMFIELD §°
	.....	H. HOWARD §°
	.....	S. H. TURNER §°
	(Commenced 15/6/1936).....	J. H. PEEBLES §

Housing Inspectors	}	.....S. BRUMAT§
		(Commenced 3/2/1936).....S. DERBYSHIRE§
Shops Act Inspector	}	(Retired 11/4/1936).....E. A. HAMBLET
		(Commenced 15/6/1936).....W. TURNER§
Superintendent Health Visitor		Miss K. M. JONES†§a
		Miss E. B. SWAN§†a
		Miss E. SNOWDON*†a
		Miss L. M. DREW*†a
Health Visitors	}	Mrs. E. HOLLAND †a
		Miss D. T. CLAYTON*†a
		Miss K. McMAHON*†a
		Miss V. J. STUBBS*†a
		(Tuberculosis).....Miss M. SMITH*†
Matron, Isolation and Tuberculosis Hospitals	}	(Retired 4/5/1936)...Miss T. P. CRANMORE
		(Commenced 5/5/1936) Miss F. V. M. CALDWELL
Matron, Mile End Hall Maternity Hospital		Miss E. M. SKRIMSHIRE
Deputy Matron, Isolation Hospital		Miss M. SEDDON
Deputy Matron, Tuberculosis Hospital		Miss E. E. WILSON
Masseuse (Part time) Maternity and Child Welfare Department		Miss G. POTTS
		Chief Clerk.....A. ROWLAND, A.C.I.S.
		Clerk.....H. HOLDEN
		Junior Clerks }
		.....E. A. BURN
		.....E. W. JACKSON
		Shorthand Typist.....Miss C. M. CLARK
Clerical Staff	}	Maternity & Child Welfare Records Clerk :—
		.....Miss K. L. ECKERSALL
		Junior Clerks.....Miss J. ORR
		Miss E. N. M. HAYWARD
		Office Boy.....(Commenced 15/6/36)....H. BEARD
		Dispensary.....Mrs. F. STEAD
		„.....Miss A. B. BELLERBY
V.D. Orderly (Part time)		.....W. E. LEES

PUBLIC VACCINATORS :—

No. 1 District	..	R. M. WILSON, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District	..	F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District	..	J. W. BROOKS, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 4 District	..	R. NIGHTINGALE, M.B., Ch.B.

Stepping Hill Hospital; Shaw Heath Institution; Cottage Homes :—

E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

VACCINATION OFFICERS :—

No. 1 District	..	Miss M. E. THOMPSON
No. 2 District	..	J. T. LOMAS.
No. 3 District	..	S. R. BROOME.
No. 4 District	..	W. C. TUNSTALL.
Offerton (Added Area)		F. ARDERN.

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DEPARTMENT.

Clerk to the Public Assistance Committee :—HARRY BARLOW, Barrister-at-Law.

Deputy Clerk :—HENRY WHALLEY.

Medical Superintendent, Stepping Hill Hospital; Medical Officer, Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes :—E. C. DUTTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS :—

No. 1 District	..	J. A. D. WYNESS, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 2 District	..	F. CHADWICK, M.B., Ch.B.
No. 3 District	..	C. B. V. WALKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.
No. 4 District	..	W. M. THOMSON, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

§Certificate, Inspector of Nuisances.

°Certificate, Meat and Other Foods.

*Certificate of General Training.

† Certificate of Central Midwives Board.

a Certificate (new) R.S.I., Health Visitors.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the County Borough of Stockport.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit to you the report on the health of the Borough during 1936.

The Birth Rate was 13.65, compared with 14.8 per thousand of the population for England and Wales.

The Death Rate was 13.16, compared with 12.1 for England and Wales.

Cancer, next to Heart Disease, is the most important cause of death. It was, therefore, thought desirable to deal more fully than usual in this year's Report with the facilities available for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer, including treatment by Radium (see pages 74-78).

The Infant Mortality Rate was 75.60, compared with 59 for England and Wales, and 57.43 for Stockport for 1935. This increase was due mainly to the increase in the deaths from acute respiratory diseases, owing to the fact that Measles and Whooping Cough attained epidemic proportions during the first quarter of the year.

A particularly pleasing feature of the year's work has been that, although there have been 1,903 births, only 6 Mothers have lost their lives in Child-birth, giving a rate of 3.15 per thousand of the total births, compared with 3.65 for the Country as a whole.

The drive against the Slums has been maintained, and it will be observed from the body of the Report, that in addition, the Overcrowding Survey as required by the Housing Act, 1935, was completed.

I wish to place on record the loyalty and invaluable assistance rendered to the Medical Officer of Health by every member of the Staff of the Department. Also I must express the grateful thanks of the Department to all the Members of the Council, and more particularly to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and all the Members of the Health, Housing, and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, for the ready and courteous manner in which suggestions and recommendations have invariably been received.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. YULE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Stockport,
May, 1937.

SECTION A.

Statistics, Natural and Social Conditions
of the Area.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

Statistical Memorandum.

	Stockport.	England and Wales.	122 County Boroughs & Great Towns	143 Smaller Towns.
Population (Census 1931).....	125,490	—	—	—
Estimated Population, Mid-year, 1936	131,807	—	—	—
Area in Acres.....	7,966	—	—	—
Birth Rate per 1,000.....	13.65	14.8	14.9	15.0
Do. do. average for five years, 1932- 1936.....	13.01	—	—	—
Still-birth Rate per 1,000 population.	0.79	0.61	0.67	0.64
Do. do. average for five years, 1932- 1936.....	0.74	—	—	—
General Death Rate per 1,000.....	13.16	12.1	12.3	11.5
Do. do. average for five years, 1932- 1936.....	12.71	—	—	—
Local adjusted General Death Rate (Factor 1.05).....	13.82	—	—	—
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births	75.60	59	63	55
Do. do. average for five years, 1932- 1936.....	68.35	—	—	—
Death Rate from Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases.....	0.35	—	—	—
Death Rate from Phthisis (Pulmonary Consumption) per 1,000	0.62	0.58	—	—
Death Rate from all other Tubercular Diseases.....	0.18	0.11	—	—

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area (in acres).....	7,966
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, 1936.....	131,807
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936) according to rate books.....	41,060
Rateable Value (April, 1936).....	£830,643
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£3,123

Extracts from vital statistics for the year :—

	Total.	M.	F.	
Live Births : Legitimate.....	1718	917	801	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation, 13.65.
Illegitimate.....	81	32	49	
Stillbirths.....	104	51	53	} Rate per 1,000 total births (live and stillbirths), 57.81
Deaths	1734	871	863	
				Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation, 13.16.

Deaths from diseases and accidents of pregnancy and childbirth :—

From Sepsis.....	Nil
„ other causes.....	6
Total.....	6

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All Infants per 1,000 live births.....	75.60
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	73.92
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	111.11
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	209
„ Measles (all ages)	11
„ Whooping Cough (all ages)	14
„ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age).....	10

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF VITAL STATISTICS.

YEAR 1936.

	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Local Adjusted Death Rate.	Infantile Mortality Rate.		Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from other Tub. Diseases.	Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Total Births).		
				Year 1936.	Average 5 years 1931-35			Puerp'r'l Sepsis.	Other Causes.	Total.
ENGLAND & WALES	14.8	12.1	..	59	62	0.58	0.11	1.34	2.31	3.65
22 GREAT TOWNS.	14.9	12.3	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birkenhead.....	17.2	12.6	13.7	63	76	0.79	0.08	1.96	2.34	4.30
Blackburn.....	11.7	14.3	14.7	65	64	0.68	0.07	1.40	4.91	6.31
Bolton.....	12.4	13.7	14.9	58	68	0.56	0.12	0.43	3.93	4.36
Burnley.....	12.22	14.1	15.3	64	77	0.60	0.11	1.69	4.23	5.92
Bury.....	13.91	13.6	13.7	56	68	0.48	0.14	1.14	3.43	4.57
Halifax.....	12.3	15.2	14.9	68	83	0.61	0.15	1.56	5.46	7.02
Huddersfield.....	12.3	14.1	14.5	63	53	0.46	0.08	1.97	3.94	5.91
Manchester....	14.71	13.5	15.4	77	77	0.87	0.14	1.69	3.29	4.98
Oldham....	12.86	14.9	16.7	70	78	0.44	0.12	1.68	4.48	6.16
Preston.....	14.43	14.1	15.6	83	81	0.59	0.10	4.01	4.59	8.60
Rochdale.....	11.75	15.1	15.9	69	78	0.53	0.18	..	3.51	3.51
St. Helens.....	18.3	12.1	14.9	56	91	0.67	0.06	2.42	2.42	4.84
Salford.....	15.0	14.0	16.5	90	90	1.00	0.14	1.50	3.70	5.20
Stockport.....	13.65	13.2	13.8	76	69	0.62	0.18	..	3.15	3.15
Wallasey.....	13.7	12.9	12.6	66	49	0.64	0.11	1.45	..	1.45
Warrington.....	15.8	12.2	14.6	90	79	0.80	0.07	..	5.4	5.40
Wigan.....	17.06	12.7	15.2	82	93	0.57	0.15	0.65	1.96	2.61

SECTION A.

Statistics, Natural and Social Conditions of the Area.

Introduction.

The ancient Borough of Stockport is situated on the Southern border of the Lancashire industrial area, and is actually both in Lancashire and Cheshire. The County Boundary in the Borough is the Rivers Tame and Mersey, the latter being formed by the union of the Rivers Goyt and Tame just east of the town centre.

Stockport is fortunate in that within easy access is some of the most delightful country in England, with the Peak District to the South East, and the rich plain of Cheshire to the South West. The prevailing winds also come to the town without bringing with them the smoke pollution of an industrial area.

The Borough, on the other hand, is well equipped industrially as both road and rail facilities are good, and the air port of Manchester is within easy reach. There are good sites available for new works and factories, and further the rates levied (11/3 in the £), are comparatively low.

Population.

The population at mid-year 1936, as estimated by the Registrar-General was 131,807, an increase of 1,207 over the previous year, and an increase of 6,317 over the Census population of 1931.

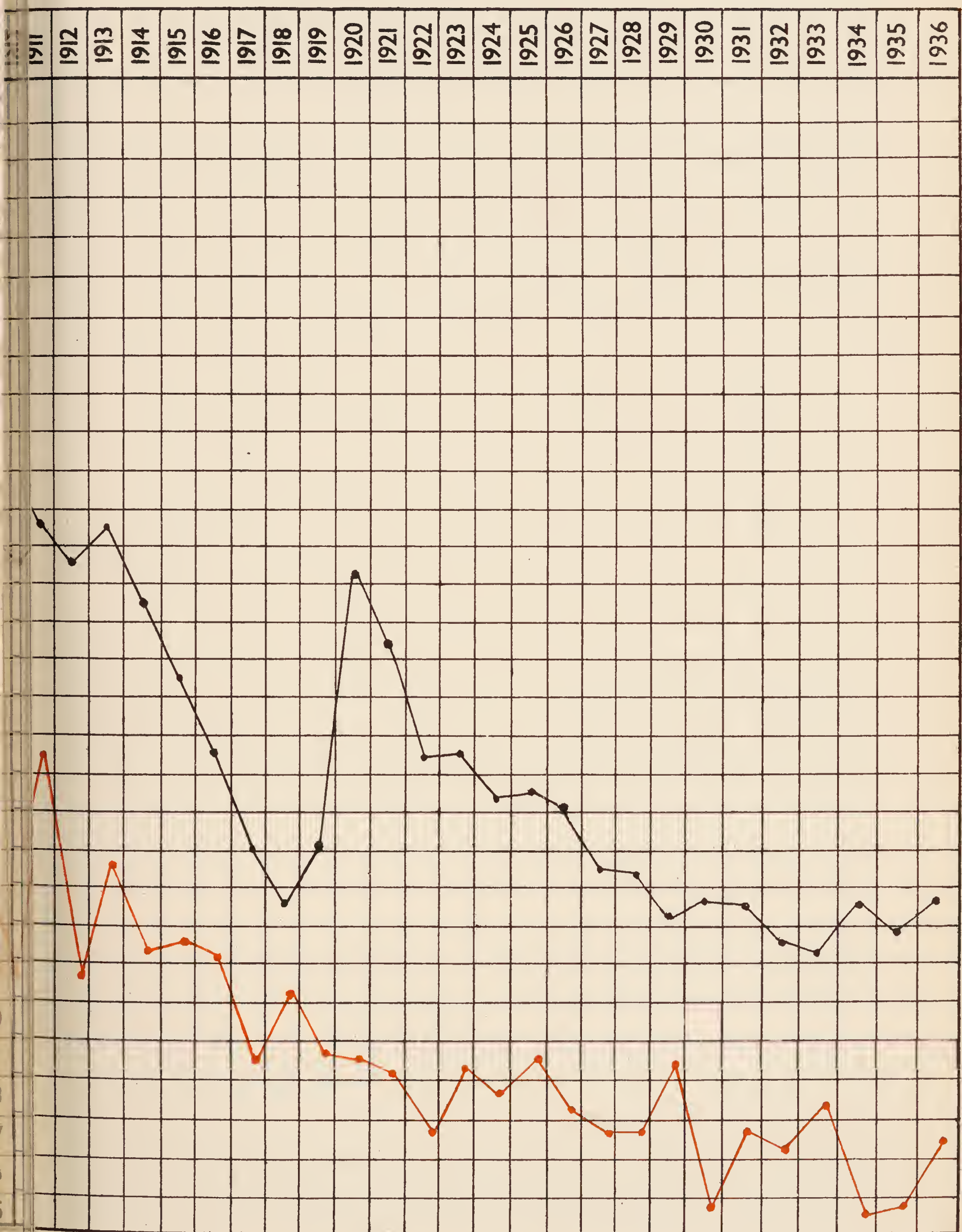
Marriages.

The number of marriages solemnised during the year 1936 was 1,281, or 100 more than in 1935, the marriage rate per thousand persons living being 19.44, the figure for 1935 being 18.09.

Of the 1,281 marriages, 646 were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, 170 under Roman Catholic rites, 1 at the Jewish Synagogue, 216 according to the rites of other religious denominations, and 248 at the Registrar's Office.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Marriages</i>	<i>Rate per 1000 Living.</i>	<i>Rate for England and Wales.</i>
1926	936	14.9	14.3
1927	1027	16.4	15.7
1928	1087	17.0	15.3
1929	1088	17.03	15.8
1930	1091	17.07	15.8
1931	969	15.31	15.6
1932	1070	16.88	15.2
1933	1097	17.28	15.7
1934	1218	19.02	16.9
1935	1181	18.09	17.1
1936	1281	19.44	17.3

Chart showing the Annual Birth-rate per thousand of the population
and the Infant Mortality Rate per cent. of Registered Births,
for the past 27 years (1910-1936).



Birth-rate indicated by Black lines.
Infant Mortality Rate indicated by Red lines.

Births.

The corrected number of births registered in the Borough during 1936 was 1,799, of which 949 were males and 850 females. The birth rate per thousand of the population was equal to 13.65, the figure for 1935 being 12.93. In 1935 there were 1,689 births—888 males, 801 females.

The Birth Rate 13.65 is slightly higher than the previous year, and compares with 14.8 for England and Wales.

Deaths.

The corrected number of deaths recorded during 1936 was 1,734, namely 871 males, and 863 females. The death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 13.16, as compared with 11.97 in 1935.

The Death Rate 13.16 is higher than in the two previous years, and compares with 12.1 for England and Wales as a whole.

More detailed information and certain comparative rates of other similar towns are shown in the tables on pages 11, 16–20.

The chief causes of Death were :—

Heart Disease.....	519
Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	221
Tuberculosis (all forms).....	106
Pneumonia.....	100
Kidney Disease.....	73
Cerebral Haemorrhage.....	59
Bronchitis.....	49

There were also the following deaths from :—

Suicide.....	14
Other Violence.....	55

Mortality in Different Wards.

The highest Ward Death Rate occurred in St. Mary's Ward, namely, 18.64, whilst the lowest was recorded in Reddish North Ward, with 9.37.

The Zymotic Death Rate for the whole Borough was 0.35. This rate is calculated on the number of deaths from the following diseases :—Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Typhoid Fever, and Diarrhoea, and the total number of deaths from these diseases was 46. The highest Zymotic Death Rate occurred in Portwood Ward, namely, 1.03 per 1,000 of the population ; there were no deaths from these diseases in Hollywood and Heaton Norris North Wards.

The Death Rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, or consumption of the lungs, for the whole of the Borough, was 0.62 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 0.51 for 1935, and the total number of deaths recorded was 82, as compared with 66 for 1935.

The highest Death Rate from Phthisis occurred in St. Mary's Ward, namely, 1.50 per 1,000 of the population.

Infant Mortality.

The Infant Mortality Rate for 1936 was 75.60. This is calculated on the number of infants dying before reaching the age of one year, per 1,000 infants born. This is higher than the two preceding years ; 57 in 1935, and 55 in 1934.

This increase is largely accounted for by the marked rise in the respiratory Death Rate, which was largely caused by the epidemic prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough during the first quarter of the year.

The Infant Death Rate of 75.60 compares with 59 for England and Wales, and 63 for the County Boroughs and Great Towns.

The table inserted last year to show the astonishing progress made during the last twenty odd years in the diminution of the infant death rate is again included with the addition of the figures for 1936.

This table indicates that had this rate of infantile mortality observed from 1905/14 prevailed until 1936, the expected number of deaths would have been enormously increased, and in fact it can be said that nearly 3,100 lives have been saved.

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Actually recorded deaths.</i>	<i>No. which would have been recorded had the rate of mortality observed over 1904-1913 still prevailed.</i>		<i>Difference.</i>
1904-1913 (Average)	421	..	421	.. 0
1914.....	339	..	428	.. — 89
1915.....	309	..	382	.. — 73
1916.....	269	..	349	.. — 80
1917.....	181	..	297	.. —116
1918.....	201	..	281	.. — 80
1919.....	194	..	309	.. —115
1920.....	282	..	455	.. —173
1921.....	233	..	402	.. —169
1922.....	168	..	344	.. —176
1923.....	203	..	348	.. —145
1924.....	180	..	324	.. —144
1925.....	202	..	326	.. —124
1926.....	165	..	316	.. —151
1927.....	142	..	288	.. —146
1928.....	141	..	286	.. —145
1929.....	155	..	267	.. —112
1930.....	100	..	277	.. —177
1931.....	136	..	270	.. —134
1932.....	114	..	252	.. —138
1933.....	129	..	244	.. —115
1934.....	95	..	273	.. —178
1935.....	97	..	265	.. —168
1936.....	136	..	282	.. —146
Total 1914/1936....	4171	..	7265	.. —3094

NOTE—The infant mortality rate for the years 1904/1913 averaged 157 per 1,000—for the year 1936, as stated, it was 76.

The actual number of children dying under one year of age in 1936 was 136, or 39 more than in 1935.

Once again it is necessary to note that of 136 deaths occurring in children up to one year of age, no less than 65 occurred during the first four weeks of life. These "neonatal" deaths constituted 48 per cent. of the total infant deaths, the chief causes being Premature Birth 25, Congenital Malformations 13, Congenital Debility 3, Other Diseases peculiar to early infancy etc. 24. These deaths are among the most difficult to prevent—they are, of course, not touched by the infant welfare service, but are a legacy of faults in pregnancy or child-birth—considerable attention has been focussed on this aspect of this problem, and an increase in the ante-natal service has been accomplished in 1936, which should do something to lower this great toll on infant life as well as assuring a safer confinement to the mothers.

Other important causes of infant deaths were :—10 from Diarrhoea (7 in 1935), 22 from pneumonia (16 in 1935), and 8 from whooping cough (3 in 1935).

Illegitimacy.

During the year there were 81 illegitimate births recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, as compared with 80 in 1935. This gives an illegitimate birth rate of 45.03 per thousand total births, as compared with 47.37 in 1935.

The infant mortality rate amongst illegitimate children is 111.11 per thousand illegitimate births.

The following table shows the comparison between the death rates of illegitimate children and others registered in the Borough during the past ten years :—

Year	Esti- mated popula- tion.	Births.		Illegitimate Births.		Total deaths under 1 year of age	Infant mor- tality per 1000 births.	Deaths of illegiti- mates under 1 year of age.	Illegiti- mate infant mortality per 1000 illegiti- mate births.
		Legit- imate	Illegit- imate	to 1000 living	to 1000 births				
1927	125200	1750	85	0.68	46.32	142	77.4	7	82.4
1928	127600	1756	71	0.56	38.86	141	77.2	6	84.5
1929	127800	1622	78	0.61	45.88	155	91.2	13	166.6
1930	127800	1682	81	0.63	45.94	100	56.7	8	98.8
1931	126600	1660	62	0.49	36.00	136	79.0	7	112.9
1932	126800	1534	71	0.56	44.24	114	71.0	9	126.8
1933	127000	1494	59	0.46	37.99	129	83.0	8	135.6
1934	128050	1666	73	0.57	41.98	95	54.63	6	82.2
1935	130600	1609	80	0.61	47.37	97	57.43	3	37.5
1936	131807	1718	81	0.61	45.03	136	75.60	9	111.1

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE BOROUGH DURING 1936, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Total Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un- corrected Number.	Nett.		Number.	Rate.	of Non- residents registered in the District.	of Resi- dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1926	125,400	2019	2014	16.06	1660	13.24	161	103	165	82	1602	12.78
1927	125,200	1863	1835	14.66	1650	13.18	175	95	142	77	1570	12.54
1928	127,600	1854	1827	14.32	1733	13.58	199	98	141	77	1632	12.79
1929	127,800	1758	1700	13.30	1889	14.78	226	109	155	91	1772	13.87
1930	127,800	1817	1763	13.79	1624	12.71	191	103	100	57	1536	12.02
1931	126,600	1755	1722	13.60	1870	14.77	234	117	136	79	1753	13.85
1932	126,800	1636	1605	12.66	1701	13.41	192	104	114	71	1613	12.72
1933	127,000	1595	1553	12.23	1936	15.24	276	97	129	83	1757	13.83
1934	128,050	1848	1739	13.58	1692	13.21	262	88	95	55	1518	11.85
1935	130,600	1830	1689	12.93	1718	13.15	265	110	97	57	1563	11.97
1936	131,807	1940	1799	13.65	1907	14.46	294	121	136	76	1734	13.16

Census of 1931 { Total population at all ages, 125,490.
Area of District in acres (land and water) : 7059
Private families or separate occupiers : 33,760.

BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, INFANT MORTALITY RATE, AND
ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE (1915-1936).

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Birth-rate</i>	<i>Death-rate.</i>	<i>Infant Mortality.</i>	<i>Zymotic Death-rate.</i>
1915	19.32	16.69	127	1.59
1916	17.66	15.42	121	1.49
1917	15.17	13.18	96	0.54
1918	13.84	18.29	112	0.69
1919	15.05	13.33	98	0.32
1920	22.20	12.87	97	0.88
1921	20.43	12.16	91	0.53
1922	17.42	13.37	77	0.53
1923	17.63	12.66	92	0.35
1924	16.37	13.86	87	0.51
1925	16.51	13.94	97	0.49
1926	16.06	12.78	82	0.40
1927	14.66	12.54	77	0.26
1928	14.32	12.79	77	0.31
1929	13.30	13.87	92	0.23
1930	13.79	12.02	57	0.39
1931	13.60	13.85	79	0.27
1932	12.66	12.72	71	0.45
1933	12.23	13.83	83	0.31
1934	13.58	11.85	55	0.23
1935	12.93	11.97	57	0.24
1936	13.65	13.16	76	0.35

Inquests and Uncertified Deaths.

1.—NATURAL CAUSES.

			Total
Heart Disease.....	35	Diphtheria.....	1
Nephritis.....	8	Cancer.....	1
Arterio Sclerosis.....	5	Respiratory System...	2
Tumours.....	1	Pneumonia.....	7
Digestive System.....	3	Tuberculosis.....	2
Nervous System.....	2	Other Natural Causes..	7
		—	74

2.—BY ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

In Vehicular Traffic.....	19	Accidental Mechanical	
Falls.....	9	Suffocation.....	3
Burns and Scalds.....	6	Drowning.....	1
Cutting and Piercing Instruments..	1	Other Injuries.....	4
		—	43

3.—SUICIDE.

By Gas Poisoning.....	6	By Poison.....	1
„ Cut or Stab.....	3	„ Hanging.....	4
		—	14

4.—CERTIFIED BY CORONER (No Inquest held).

Nephritis.....	7	Pneumonia.....	1
Cancer.....	1	Kidney Disease.....	1
Tuberculosis.....	3	Heart Disease.....	19
Arterio Sclerosis.....	2	Other Causes.....	8
		—	42

5.—UNCERTIFIED DEATHS.

Heart Disease.....	3	Digestive System.....	1
		—	4

6.—HOMICIDE.

Thrown from Height.....	1	Cutting or Piercing	
		Instruments.....	1
		—	2

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SUMMARY OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE BOROUGH AND EACH OF ITS WARDS FOR THE YEAR 1936.

WARD	Acreage.	Estimated Population.	Persons per acre.	No. of Births registered.	Birth rate.	Nett deaths *	Nett Death rate.	No. of de'ths under 1 year of age *	Infant mortality rate per 1000 births.	No. of de'ths from 7 principal Zymotic diseases†	Zymotic Death rate per 1000.	Zymotic death rate per 1000 (excluding Diarrhoea)	No. of de'ths from Diarrhoea.	Death rate from Diarrhoea per 1000.	No. of de'ths from P'thisis. *	Death rate from P'thisis per 1000.	No. of de'ths from other Tubercular diseases *	Death rate from other Tubercular diseases per 1000.	No. of de'ths from Other Lung Diseases. *	Death rate from Other Lung Diseases per 1000.
PORTWOOD	335	6,807	20.32	M. 52 F. 53 105	15.43	104	15.28	15	142.86	7	1.03	0.44	4	0.59	6	0.88	2	0.29	17	2.50
MARY'S	196	7,348	37.49	58 62 120	16.33	137	18.64	14	116.67	7	0.95	0.95	...	...	11	1.50	3	0.41	14	1.91
ERNON	702	6,894	9.82	51 49 100	14.51	68	9.86	4	40.00	2	0.29	0.15	1	0.15	2	0.29	2	0.29	6	0.87
EMPSHAW LANE ...	225	5,787	25.72	43 40 83	14.34	94	16.24	6	72.29	1	0.17	...	1	0.17	2	0.35	1	0.17	11	1.90
THOMAS'S	145	7,004	48.30	60 63 123	17.56	112	15.99	8	65.04	3	0.43	0.43	...	...	4	0.57	3	0.43	3	0.43
LE GREEN	177	7,715	43.59	52 46 98	12.70	122	15.81	9	91.84	1	0.13	0.13	...	...	9	1.17	...	...	8	1.04
VILEY	1055	8,200	7.77	52 39 91	11.10	93	11.95	2	21.98	1	0.12	0.12	...	...	4	0.49	1	0.12	6	0.73
WENPORT	619	8,236	13.31	60 64 124	15.06	89	10.81	10	80.65	5	0.61	0.49	1	0.12	3	0.36	2	0.24	8	0.97
AW HEATH	356	7,682	21.58	49 41 90	11.72	83	10.80	6	66.67	2	0.26	0.26	...	...	3	0.39	...	...	6	0.78
ELEY	243	7,160	29.47	42 43 85	11.87	81	11.31	8	94.12	3	0.42	0.28	1	0.14	...	...	1	0.14	8	1.12
OLLYWOOD	348	8,306	23.87	81 64 145	17.46	129	15.53	11	75.86	...	...	...	...	...	7	0.84	2	0.24	14	1.69
ATON LANE	421	5,992	14.23	53 51 104	17.36	79	13.18	9	86.54	3	0.50	0.33	1	0.17	5	0.83	2	0.33	6	1.00
ATON NORRIS S.	668	7,426	11.12	27 29 56	7.54	76	10.23	1	17.86	1	0.13	0.13	...	...	4	0.54	1	0.13	7	0.94
ATON NORRIS N.	704	6,367	9.04	33 22 55	8.64	94	14.76	2	36.36	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.16	...	...	8	1.26
LD ROAD	247	6,750	27.33	67 40 107	15.85	88	13.04	6	56.07	3	0.44	0.44	...	...	6	0.89	1	0.15	8	1.19
LANCASHIRE HILL ...	109	6,185	56.74	43 37 80	12.93	101	16.33	8	100.00	3	0.49	0.32	1	0.16	5	0.81	1	0.16	7	1.13
REDDISH SOUTH ...	831	9,834	11.83	83 68 151	15.35	103	10.47	9	59.60	2	0.20	0.20	...	...	7	0.71	...	...	16	1.63
REDDISH NORTH ...	585	8,114	13.87	43 39 82	10.11	76	9.37	8	97.56	2	0.25	...	2	0.25	3	0.37	2	0.25	9	1.11
STOCKPORT BOROUGH	7966	131807	16.55	949 850 1799	13.65	M 871 F 863 1734	13.16	M 80 F 56 136	75.60	M 21 F 25 46	0.35	0.26	M 6 F 6 12	0.09	M 49 F 33 82	0.62	M 17 F 7 24	0.18	M 96 F 66 162	1.23

* Deaths of Stockport residents in the Union Hospital, Union Workhouse, Infirmary, and Isolation Hospital are here referred to the Wards in which they lived.

Deaths within the Borough of Non-residents from out-townships are excluded.

† The "Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases" are Smallpox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Whooping Cough, Fever (typhus, typhoid and continued), and Diarrhoea. ‡ Registrar General's estimate for 1936.

(I am indebted to Mr. W. Owen, Chief Rating and Valuation Officer, for the Ward Populations of the Borough, as estimated for mid-year, 1936.)

SUMMARY OF THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Year	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Occupation	Religion	Ethnicity	Place of Birth	Duration of Residence	Cause of Death	Place of Death	Time of Death	Time of Burial	Place of Burial
1901	15-19	Male	Single	Student	Protestant	White	United States	10-15	Heart Disease	St. John's Hospital	10:00 AM	10:30 AM	St. John's Cemetery
1902	20-24	Female	Married	Teacher	Catholic	White	United States	15-20	Stroke	St. Mary's Hospital	11:00 AM	11:30 AM	St. Mary's Cemetery
1903	25-29	Male	Single	Engineer	Jewish	White	United States	20-25	Pneumonia	St. Paul's Hospital	12:00 PM	12:30 PM	St. Paul's Cemetery
1904	30-34	Female	Married	Homemaker	Protestant	White	United States	25-30	Heart Disease	St. John's Hospital	1:00 PM	1:30 PM	St. John's Cemetery
1905	35-39	Male	Single	Teacher	Catholic	White	United States	30-35	Stroke	St. Mary's Hospital	2:00 PM	2:30 PM	St. Mary's Cemetery
1906	40-44	Female	Married	Homemaker	Jewish	White	United States	35-40	Pneumonia	St. Paul's Hospital	3:00 PM	3:30 PM	St. Paul's Cemetery
1907	45-49	Male	Single	Engineer	Protestant	White	United States	40-45	Heart Disease	St. John's Hospital	4:00 PM	4:30 PM	St. John's Cemetery
1908	50-54	Female	Married	Homemaker	Catholic	White	United States	45-50	Stroke	St. Mary's Hospital	5:00 PM	5:30 PM	St. Mary's Cemetery
1909	55-59	Male	Single	Teacher	Jewish	White	United States	50-55	Pneumonia	St. Paul's Hospital	6:00 PM	6:30 PM	St. Paul's Cemetery
1910	60-64	Female	Married	Homemaker	Protestant	White	United States	55-60	Heart Disease	St. John's Hospital	7:00 PM	7:30 PM	St. John's Cemetery
1911	65-69	Male	Single	Engineer	Catholic	White	United States	60-65	Stroke	St. Mary's Hospital	8:00 PM	8:30 PM	St. Mary's Cemetery
1912	70-74	Female	Married	Homemaker	Jewish	White	United States	65-70	Pneumonia	St. Paul's Hospital	9:00 PM	9:30 PM	St. Paul's Cemetery
1913	75-79	Male	Single	Teacher	Protestant	White	United States	70-75	Heart Disease	St. John's Hospital	10:00 PM	10:30 PM	St. John's Cemetery
1914	80-84	Female	Married	Homemaker	Catholic	White	United States	75-80	Stroke	St. Mary's Hospital	11:00 PM	11:30 PM	St. Mary's Cemetery
1915	85-89	Male	Single	Engineer	Jewish	White	United States	80-85	Pneumonia	St. Paul's Hospital	12:00 AM	12:30 AM	St. Paul's Cemetery
1916	90-94	Female	Married	Homemaker	Protestant	White	United States	85-90	Heart Disease	St. John's Hospital	1:00 AM	1:30 AM	St. John's Cemetery
1917	95-99	Male	Single	Teacher	Catholic	White	United States	90-95	Stroke	St. Mary's Hospital	2:00 AM	2:30 AM	St. Mary's Cemetery
1918	100+	Female	Married	Homemaker	Jewish	White	United States	95-100	Pneumonia	St. Paul's Hospital	3:00 AM	3:30 AM	St. Paul's Cemetery

CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO DISEASE FOR THE PERIOD 1931—1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.									
	Sex.	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936			
ALL CAUSES.....	M. F.	841 913	843 771	855 903	749 772	795 772	871 863	Death Rate 13.16		
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.....	M. F.	.. ..	.. 1	1 1	.. ..	.. 1	1 ..	.01		
2. Measles.....	M. F.	.. ..	6 4	.. ..	3 ..	1 1	7 4	.08		
3. Scarlet Fever.....	M. F.	.. 1	.. ..	.. 1	.. 2	.. 1	.. ..	..
4. Whooping Cough.....	M. F.	2 1	7 7	2 2	2 2	4 1	3 11	.11		
5. Diphtheria.....	M. F.	7 8	15 9	6 9	2 3	6 3	4 4	.06		
6. Influenza.....	M. F.	32 56	17 20	53 48	19 8	14 15	11 18	.22		
7. Encephalitis Lethargica.....	M. F.	2 4	2 1	1 ..	.. 1	2 2	3 5	.06		
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever.....	M. F.	.. 2	6 ..	.. 3	1 3	.. ..	.. 1	.01		
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.....	M. F.	63 43	71 33	57 37	32 32	40 27	49 33	.62		
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases.....	M. F.	5 8	12 6	7 7	6 6	5 9	17 7	.18		
11. Syphilis.....	M. F.	.. 5	4 ..	1 2	2 1	1 ..	1 1	.02		
12. General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis.....	M. F.	10 3	5 1	3 3	9 ..	4 3	2 3	.04		
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease.....	M. F.	101 116	98 120	107 134	112 132	107 120	92 129	1.68		
14. Diabetes.....	M. F.	6 8	8 11	12 12	7 19	8 11	10 13	.17		
15. Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c.....	M. F.	27 60	26 46	35 31	33 40	21 43	19 40	.45		
16. Heart Disease.....	M. F.	189 234	180 203	188 258	201 221	228 217	262 257	3.94		
17. Aneurysm.....	M. F.	3 ..	2 1	1 2	4 ..	3 ..	2 2	.03		
18. Other circulatory diseases.....	M. F.	50 59	55 43	68 58	54 47	63 60	63 58	.92		
19. Bronchitis.....	M. F.	46 59	39 40	31 39	28 31	18 24	24 25	.37		
20. Pneumonia (all forms).....	M. F.	56 39	60 43	56 56	35 26	43 43	65 35	.76		
21. Other Respiratory Diseases.....	M. F.	8 8	7 5	8 3	5 6	8 1	7 6	.10		
22. Peptic ulcer.....	M. F.	9 7	4 5	11 1	4 2	16 2	18 5	.17		
23. Diarrhoea, &c.....	M. F.	9 6	1 8	8 8	8 7	6 3	6 6	.09		
24. Appendicitis.....	M. F.	7 6	2 2	1 6	5 6	4 6	3 4	.05		
25. Cirrhosis of Liver.....	M. F.	3 1	.. 2	3 2	.. 1	1 1	2 2	.03		
26. Other diseases of liver, &c.....	M. F.	3 4	4 2	3 9	1 1	4 9	1 5	.05		
27. Other digestive diseases.....	M. F.	17 17	16 11	17 24	10 21	8 10	10 20	.23		
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis.....	M. F.	29 20	47 24	28 30	29 21	29 29	36 37	.55		
29. Puerperal Sepsis.....	F.	4	..	2	5	3	..	..
30. Other puerperal causes.....	F.	7	5	5	2	7	6	.05		
31. Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, &c.	M. F.	40 36	32 32	33 36	37 24	37 17	40 25	.49		
32. Senility.....	M. F.	10 17	12 18	9 11	9 20	5 16	3 20	.17		
33. Suicide.....	M. F.	10 6	15 4	11 4	9 7	9 5	12 2	.11		
34. Other deaths from violence.....	M. F.	37 17	25 14	32 17	33 17	19 19	28 27	.42		
35. Other defined diseases.....	M. F.	58 49	64 50	61 42	49 58	81 63	70 52	.93		
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown.....	M. F.	2 2	1 ..	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services
for the Area.

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

1. (i) Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are incorporated at the beginning of this Report.
- (ii) (a) Laboratory facilities. No change.
- (b) Ambulance facilities. In December, 1936, a new 18 h.p. Austin Ambulance with Lomas Wheeled Stretcher, was obtained to replace the 12 h.p. Austin Ambulance Van which had been in service since December, 1928.
- (c) Nursing in the Home. No change.
- (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres. No change from 1935 Report.
- (e) Hospitals—Public and Voluntary. See 1930 Report, pages 28 and 29.
- (f) National Health Insurance.

INSURED POPULATION.

On January 1, 1936, 59,689 insured persons were resident in the Committee's area (at October 1, 1936, it was 61,734), 58,086 being members of Approved Societies, Navy, Army and Air Force Insurance Fund, and exempt persons, and 611 being deposit contributors.

The following changes occurred during the year :—New entrants, 3,269 ; reinstatements and re-entries, 1,318 ; discharges from Army, 45 ; society transfers, 239 ; transfers from Deposit Contributors' Fund, 129 ; cessations of title to medical benefit, 2,893 ; removals into area, 2,070 ; removals out of area, 1,679 ; temporary residents, 137 ; change of name on marriage, 924.

Insured persons accepted by doctors for treatment were 6,972, and of this number 3,915 were first time selections, reinstatements, or through practitioners retiring from medical list ; 987 transfers from one doctor to another, and 2,070 were removals from other districts. 5,584 insured persons were removed from doctors' lists as follows :—Cessations, and through retirement or death of practitioner, 2,918 ; transfers of doctors, 987 ; removals out of area, 1,679.

7,937 medical cards were issued to insured persons during the year.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.

I am indebted to Mr. Price (Secretary-Superintendent of the Stockport Infirmary) for the following particulars of the work carried out at that Hospital during the year 1936 :—

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY, YEAR 1936.

In-PATIENTS.

The number of patients admitted to the wards during the year was 3,252, being 295 more than in the previous year, although the average number of daily occupied beds was slightly lower, being 125.2 as compared with 127.2 in 1935. The average length of stay of each In-Patient was 14.1 days.

OUT-PATIENTS.

Patients treated in the Out-Patient Departments were as follows:—

	<i>Patients.</i>			<i>Attendances.</i>	
	1935	1936		1935	1936
Casualty.....	5847	7222	..	24651	30515
Medical.....	601	648	..	3115	2555
Surgical.....	1076	1241	..	4627	3842
Aural.....	1050	1312	..	5271	4755
Ophthalmic.....	750	740	..	4698	3299
Orthopaedic and Massage.... (Including Fracture Clinic)	2933	3242	..	58610	59358
Gynaecological.....	282	349	..	874	645
Dental.....	468	507	..	608	623
X-Ray.....	5607	6306	..	5742	6546
Ultra Violet Light.....	115	114	..	4600	3664
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	18729	21681	..	112796	115802
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

Dental Department.

Number of Patients treated.....	507
Number of Attendances of these Patients.....	623
Anaesthetics given.....	21
Teeth extracted.....	1149
In-Patients treated.....	27

Pathological Department.

SPECIMENS EXAMINED.

Hospital Medical Cases.....	4543
Hospital Surgical Cases.....	1931
Public Health Cases.....	2702
Private Cases.....	1119
	<hr/>
	10295
	<hr/>

X-Ray Department.

Number of Individual Patients dealt with—Out-Patients.....	6306
In-Patients.....	1129
	<hr/>
	7435
	<hr/>
Number of Attendances of these Patients —Out-patients.....	6546
In-patients.....	1189
	<hr/>
	7735
	<hr/>

	<i>Out- Patients.</i>	<i>In- Patients.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Number of Radiographs taken.....	10859 ..	2009 ..	12868
„ Screen Examinations.....	599 ..	218 ..	817
„ Treatments applied.....	657 ..	39 ..	696
	<hr/> 12115 ..	<hr/> 2266 ..	<hr/> 14381

STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

In-Patients.

A.—NUMBER OF BEDS AND IN-PATIENTS.

1. Number of available Beds.....	139
2. Average number of Patients resident daily throughout the year	125.2
3. Number of In-Patients in the Hospital at beginning of year.	122
4. Number of In-Patients admitted during the year.....	3252
5. Number of In-Patients in the Hospital at the end of the year.	126
6. Average number of days each Patient was resident.....	14.1

Out-Patients.

1. Total number of new Out-Patients.....	21681
2. Total Number of Out-Patient attendances.....	115802
3. Number of Casualty Patients included in No. 1 above.....	7222
4. Number of Casualty attendances included in No. 2 above..	30515

	<i>New Patients.</i>	<i>Attend- ances.</i>
Medical Out-Patients.....	648 ..	2555
Surgical Out-Patients.....	1241 ..	3842
Aural Out-Patients.....	1312 ..	4755
Ophthalmic Out-Patients.....	740 ..	3299
Orthopaedic Massage and Electrical Department Out-Patients.....	3242 ..	59358
Gynaecological Out-Patients.....	349 ..	645
Dental Out-Patients.....	507 ..	623
X-Ray Department Out-Patients.....	6306 ..	6546
Ultra Violet Light Department Out-Patients....	114 ..	3664
Casualty Department Out-Patients.....	7222 ..	30515
	<hr/> 21681 ..	<hr/> 115802

Operations Performed.

IN AND OUT PATIENT DEPARTMENTS.

General Surgical.....	1186
Aural.....	242
Tonsil and Adenoids.....	680
	<hr/> 922
Ophthalmic.....	33
Orthopaedic.....	148
Gynaecological.....	113
	<hr/>
Total Operations performed in Major Theatres.....	2402
Minor Operations performed in Casualty Theatre.....	1411
	<hr/> 3813

Casualty Department.

Number of Casualties treated.....	7222
Number of Attendances made.....	30515
Motor Accident Cases treated.....	334
" " admitted.....	107
Casualty Department Operations.....	1411

Orthopaedic, Massage and Electrical Department.

Massage and Electrical Treatments.....	48960
In-Patient Treatments.....	1315
Private Patient Treatments (Out-Patients).....	1807
Orthopaedic Clinic Attendances.....	4163
Fracture Clinic Attendances.....	4428
	<hr/>
	60673

NEW PATIENTS.

Orthopaedic Out-Patients.....	694
Fracture Clinic Out-Patients.....	743
Massage Department Out-Patients.....	1744
Private Patients.....	61
In-Patients.....	53
	<hr/>
	3295

ULTRA VIOLET RAY TREATMENTS.

Attendances.....	3664
New Patients.....	114

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

In April, 1936, the Council appointed a Special Committee to investigate the possibilities of combining the Public Assistance, Health, and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees, with a view to the better co-ordination of the public health services of the Borough, including the School Medical Service.

This Special Committee has devoted considerable time and thought to the finding of a satisfactory solution of this important matter, and it is hoped that some definite proposals will be brought before the Council at an early date.

Plans have been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Health for a new Maternity Block with approximately 50 beds and an Ante-Natal Clinic attached. This is a step in the right direction, in view of the increasing demand for treatment in hospital of maternity cases.

Moreover, plans are being prepared for an extension to the Nurses' Home. This has been rendered necessary by the ever increasing demand made on the hospital accommodation which has necessitated a corresponding increase in the Nursing Staff.

Detailed consideration has also been given to the provision of an up-to-date mortuary and post-mortem block. It is hoped to include in this new block provision for a Coroner's Court and, probably, Laboratory accommodation.

At the commencement of the present year (1937) the duties of the Medical Staff were carefully reviewed, and it was decided to appoint an additional Junior Medical Officer. As a further measure of relief, arrangements were made for the Tuberculosis Officer to pay three or four visits weekly and to give advice on the clinical care of the patients in the Tuberculosis Wards. This should prove of great benefit, both to the patients receiving treatment, and also to the Medical Staff regarding the diagnosis of doubtful cases.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.

The area and the population served by the Institutions :—

The County Borough of Stockport.—Population (1935).....	130,600
Hyde and Cheadle Guardians Area of the Cheshire County Council—	
Population (Census, 1931).....	86,003
Both maintained under the Poor Law Act.	

STAFFING :—

Medical Superintendent or Medical Officer (Name and qualifications and whether resident) :—E. C. Dutton, F.R.C.S. (Ed.), M.B., Ch.B.(Vict.). Resides at Stepping Hill Hospital. Whole-time officer.

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>	<i>Shaw Heath Institution.</i>
Number of other Resident Medical Staff.....	Two.	Nil.
Number of Visiting Staff.....	Four.	Two (Med.Supt. & Asst. Med. Supt.).
Specialised services supplied.....	(a) Surgeon. (b) Obstetrician & Gynaecologist. (c) Radiologist. (d) Anaesthetist.	Nil.
Number of (a) Trained Nurses.....	32	3
(b) Probationer Nurses.....	50	Nil.
(c) Assistant Nurses.....	2	21
(d) Male Attendants.....	1	15

Total number of beds provided in the Institutions for Sick and Maternity Cases at 31st December, 1936 :—

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>		<i>Shaw Heath Institution</i>	
	<i>Sick.</i>	<i>Maternity.</i>	<i>Mental.</i>	<i>Chronic Sick.</i>
(a) For Men.....	194	—	80	112
(b) For Women.....	183	45	77	82
(c) For Children (under 16 years of age)	31†	—	—	6
Total.....	453		357	

† Excluding cots in Maternity Wards.

I.—Table showing the classification of the accommodation for Sick, Maternity and Mental Cases and the number of beds occupied on the 31st December, 1936.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards	BEDS.							
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN. (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Total.	
		Pro- vided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Pro- vided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Pro- vided (7)	Occu- pied (8)	Pro- vided (9)	Occu- pied (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Medical	12 }	108	58	106	112 [‡]	..	7*	214	177
Surgical		54	40	50	50	..	6*	104	96
Chronic Sick . . . . .	..	..	(Included in 1 and 2 above)				..	..	..
Children	1	..	..	..	..	28	28	28	28
Tuberculosis	3	32	16	27	9	3	9§	62	34
Maternity	2	..	..	45	26	..	..	45	26
Total	18	194	114	228	197	31	50	453	361

[‡]6 additional temporary beds provided.

*Children in Adult Wards.

§Including 6 in other Wards.

SHAW HEATH INSTITUTION.

Classification of Wards.	No. of Wards	BEDS.							
		MEN.		WOMEN.		CHILDREN. (under 16 yrs. of age.)		Total.	
		Pro- vided (3)	Occu- pied (4)	Pro- vided (5)	Occu- pied (6)	Pro- vided (7)	Occu- pied (8)	Pro- vided (9)	Occu- pied (10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Chronic Infirm	2	112	97	82	80	6	..	200	177
Mental Lunacy Act, 1890	2	80	59	77	72	..	..	157	131
Total	4	192	156	159	152	6	..	357	308

II.—Statistics relating to the year ended 31st December, 1936.

(A) IN-PATIENTS (Stepping Hill Hospital.)

INMATES (Shaw Heath Institution—for whole Institution).

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>		<i>Shaw Heath Institution.</i>
1. Total number of admissions (including infants born in hospital).....	3984	..	915
2. Number of women confined in hospital.....	723	..	Nil.
3. Number of live births.....	661	..	Nil.
4. Number of still births.....	68	..	Nil.
5. Number of deaths among the newly-born (i.e., under four weeks of age).....	21	..	Nil.
6. Total number of deaths among children under one year (including those given under five).....	63	..	Nil.
7. Number of maternal deaths among women admitted to hospital for confinement.....	8	..	Nil.
8. Total number of deaths.....	630	..	28
9. Total number of discharges (including infants born in hospital).....	3305	..	873
10. Duration of stay of patients included in 8 and 9 above. Number of cases whose total stay was for the following periods :—			
(a) under four weeks.....	3035	..	651
(b) four weeks and under thirteen weeks....	724	..	106
(c) thirteen weeks or more.....	176	..	144
11. Number of beds occupied :—			
(a) average during the year.....	313	..	426
(b) highest (on date).....	359 (22/12/36)	..	442 (30/4/36)
(c) lowest (on date).....	275 (14/3/36)	..	406 (12&19/8/36)
12. Number of surgical operations under general anaesthetic (excluding dental operations).....	751	..	Nil.
13. Number of abdominal sections.....	128	..	Nil.

(B) OUT-PATIENTS.

	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital.</i>		<i>Shaw Heath Institution.</i>
1. Out-patient provision (if any) for continuation of treatment, emergency treatment, consultations or otherwise.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
2. Total number of persons seen in the out-patient department.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
3. Number of these persons who were subsequently admitted for in-patient treatment in the Institution.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
4. Number of these persons who had received in-patient treatment in the Institutions.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
5. Total number of attendances in the out-patient department.....	Nil.	..	Nil.
6. Ante-natal clinic, total number of expectant mothers seen and the total number of attendances.....	641 (women seen) 4368		Nil.
7. Venereal Clinic.....	Nil.	..	Nil.

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

DISEASE GROUPS.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	<i>Children (under 16 years of age).</i>		<i>Men and Women.</i>		<i>Children (under 16 years of age).</i>		<i>Men and Women.</i>	
	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>
A. Acute infectious disease	42	10	53	5	..	..	1	..
B. Influenza	10	..	120	20	..	..	1	..
C. Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary .....	..	..	57	24	..	..	3	..
Non-pulmonary .....	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..
D. Malignant disease .....	..	..	4	71	..	..	9	..
E. Rheumatism—								
(1) Acute rheumatism (rheumatic fever) together with Sub- acute rheumatism and chorea .....	..	..	55	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Non-articular manifestations of so-called “rheu- matism” (muscular rheumatism, fibro- sitis, lumbago and sciatica) .....	..	..	23	..	..	..	1	..
(3) Chronic arthritis ..	..	..	90	..	..	..	1	..
F. Venereal disease .....	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
G. Puerperal pyrexia .....	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..
H. Puerperal fever—								
(a) Women confined in the hospital .....	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Other cases .....	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
I. Other diseases and accidents connected with pregnancy and childbirth .....	..	..	130	7	..	..	1	..
J. Mental diseases—								
(a) Senile Dementia .....	..	..	35	..	..	..	} 92	..
(b) Other .....	..	..	6	..	..	..		..
K. Senile decay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
L. Accidental injury and Violence .....	..	..	35	10	..	..	1	..
<i>In respect of cases not included above :</i>								
M. Disease of the Nervous System and Sense Organs .....	..	..	100	25	..	..	5	..
N. Disease of the Respira- tory System	227	58	220	120	..	..	25	..
O. Disease of the Circula- tory System	35	2	399	239	..	..	38	28
P. Disease of the Digestive System	52	10	130	10	..	..	4	..
Q. Disease of the Genito- urinary System	10	..	32	10	..	..	4	..

(C) CLASSIFICATION OF IN-PATIENTS WHO WERE DISCHARGED FROM OR WHO DIED IN THE INSTITUTION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1936—*continued*

DISEASE GROUPS.	Stepping Hill Hospital.				Shaw Heath Institution.			
	Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.		Children (under 16 years of age).		Men and Women.	
	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>	<i>Dis- charged</i>	<i>Died</i>
R. Disease of the Skin.....	25	..	28	2	..	..	1	..
S. Other diseases.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
T. Mothers and infants discharged from Maternity Wards and not included in above figures—Mothers....	..	..	715	..	..	..	..	..
Infants.....	634	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
U. Any persons not falling under any of the above headings.....	..	..	..	..	47	..	629	..
Totals.....	1035	84	2270	546	47	..	826	28

2. (i) **Medical Services transferred under the Local Government Act, 1929.** No change.
- (ii) **Poor Law Medical Out-relief.** No change.
- (iii) **Institutional Provision for the care of Mental Defectives.** No change.
3. (i) **Midwifery and Maternity Services.** See special Section, pages 104–116.
- (ii) **Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.** See special Section, pages 26–30.
- (iii) **Health Visitors.** See special Section, pages 109–110.
- (iv) **Infant Life Protection.** See special Section, page 110.
- (v) **Orthopaedic Treatment.** See special Section, page 96–97.
4. **Maternity and Nursing Homes.** During the year one Nursing Home was registered. The number of registered Nursing Homes in the Borough at the end of the year was seven.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of
the Area.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

1. (i) Water.

The area supplied with water by the Stockport Undertaking covers 110 square miles, with an estimated population of 221,602.

The average daily consumption of water for this area during 1936 was 7,199,000 gallons.

Routine analysis of the water was carried out and the results were satisfactory.

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. W. F. Gardner, M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor, for the following details of work done during the year :—

Number of back passages paved and sewered : 13.

Length of sewers laid : 10 miles, 2 fur., 206 yards.

Number of cellar areas closed and filled in for street improvements : 21.

Number of houses demolished for street improvements : 34.

Number of water-closets erected in connection with new houses and buildings : 1,912.

2. Rivers and Streams.

No change of importance to report.

3. (i) Closet Accommodation.

During 1936, 24 waste water closets, 5 pail closets and 4 privies were converted to W.Cs. Sixty-four additional W.C.s were provided (as distinct from new houses provision), and 103 W.Cs. included in Slum Clearance Areas were demolished.

The following table indicates the position in the Borough, as compared with the previous year.

	1936.		1935.
Water Closets.....	35608	..	33702
Waste Water Closets.....	539	..	563
Pail Closets.....	106	..	111
Privy Middens.....	1	..	5
Cesspools.....	3	..	6

Full details of the work carried out during the year is given in the following table :—

CONVERSIONS, ADDITIONAL WATER-CLOSETS, &c., PROVIDED DURING 1936.

<i>District.</i>	<i>Privies converted to W.Cs.</i>	<i>Additional W.Cs. provided.</i>	<i>Pail Closets converted into W.Cs.</i>	<i>Waste Water Closets converted into W.Cs.</i>	<i>Privy Middens abolished.</i>	<i>Dustbins provided where Middens abolished.</i>	<i>Dry Ashpits abolished.</i>	<i>Dustbins provided where Dry Ashpits abolished.</i>	<i>W. Cs. demolished by Slum Clearance.</i>
No. 1..	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	4	
No. 2..	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No. 3..	0	12	0	9	0	0	2	4	
No. 4..	4	14	0	2	4	6	0	0	
No. 5..	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	
No. 6..	0	20	2	11	0	0	0	0	
Total..	4	64	5	24	4	6	3	8	103

97

(ii) Public Cleansing.

No change.

At the end of 1936, there were the following sanitary appliances :—

Ashbins.....	45240
Ashpits.....	129

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

I am indebted to Mr. F. Allsop, Chief Sanitary Inspector, who has supplied the material for this Section of the Report.

District Sanitary Inspector's Work.**INSPECTIONS MADE AND NUISANCES FOUND :—**

Total Inspections made (all purposes).....	33377
Total individual properties inspected (all purposes).....	15137
Housing Inspections (under P.H.A.).....	2928
Total individual properties inspected.....	3215
Other Inspections (under P.H.A.).....	6394
Courts and Yards.....	1634
Dry Ashpits and Dustbins.....	1083
Drainage.....	1477
Water Closets.....	2180
Water Courses.....	29
Miscellaneous Inspections.....	6763
Inspections for Infectious Disease :—	
Total Inspections and Visits.....	836
Total houses visited.....	711
Houses disinfected.....	642 + 4 Out-districts
Schools, etc., disinfected.....	16
COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.....	863
NUISANCES FOUND.....	1562
NUISANCES ABATED (total).....	1519

WATER CLOSETS, ETC. :—

Water Closets cleansed (by Owners).....	105
Water Closets cleansed (by Occupiers).....	4
Water Closet Pedestals, etc., renewed or repaired.....	111
Water Supply Pipes or Cisterns to Water Closets repaired....	172
Water Courses Cleansed.....	8
Dustbins renewed.....	342
Houses Cleansed, Re-papered, or Lime-washed.....	15
Overcrowding Abated.....	—
Sink Waste Pipes Renewed or Repaired.....	16
Downspouts or Eaves Gutters Renewed or Repaired.....	37
House Drains Tested.....	15
House Drains and Drains to Water Closets Reconstructed or Repaired.....	42
Gully Traps Fixed.....	12
Soilpipes and Ventilating Shafts Erected.....	5
Yards, Courts or Passages Drained or Drains Repaired.....	19
Yards, Courts or Passages Paved or Repaired.....	16
Yards, Courts or Passages cleansed by Occupiers.....	
Animals Improperly Kept—Removed.....	4
Accumulations Removed.....	4
Miscellaneous Nuisances.....	40

NOTICES SERVED :—

Preliminary.....	1047
Statutory.....	42
January 1st, 1936. Statutory Notices outstanding	13
December 31st, 1936. " ".....	32

NOTICES COMPLIED WITH :—

Preliminary.....	948
Statutory.....	23

Factory and Workshop Act, 1901. The following statistical table is compiled from the Annual Report for the year 1936 of the Medical Officer of Health for the County Borough of Stockport on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with Factories, Workshops, and Workplaces :—

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Premises.</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
	<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Written Notices.</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted.</i>
Factories.....	57	2	—
Workshops.....	73	—	—
Workplaces.....	22	—	—
Total.....	152	2	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Number of Defects.</i>			<i>Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were Instituted.</i>
	<i>Found.</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Referred to H.M. Inspector.</i>	
Want of Cleanliness.....	9	11*	—	—
Other Nuisances.....	6	5	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective Sanitary Accommodation.	6	4	—	—
Illegal occupation of Under-ground Bakehouses.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	21	20	—	—

* Including cases found in the previous year, but remedied during 1936. There were no instances in which the attention of the Department was called to outworkers working in unwholesome premises during 1936. 152 visits of inspection were paid by your Inspectors to the various workplaces during the year.

3.—HOME WORK.

Nature of Work	Outworkers' List. Section 107.							Outwork in unwholesome Premises, Section 108.			
	Lists received from Employers.				Number of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Number of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Instances.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.		
	Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.								
	Lists.	Out-workers		Lists.						Out-workers	
		Con-tractors	Work-men							Con-tractors	Work-men
Wearing Apparel :—	22	16	106	..	..	19	9	..	..
(1) Making, etc.....											

Number of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises.....53

(v) Smoke Abatement.

In previous reports attention has been drawn to the increasing importance of this problem, but the attitude of the public is strangely apathetic. In a town like Stockport, which has so delightful a playground in the Derbyshire hills and the Cheshire plain, the comparison between the atmosphere of town and country is so obvious that were we not lulled by familiarity to a state not exactly of contempt, but of complaisance, a great outcry would be raised with the immediate removal of all appliances, industrial or domestic, which do not consume their own smoke or are not smokeless.

As efficient a watch as possible with the staff available has been kept on factory smoke.

In June, 1936, the Health Committee decided to join the proposed South East Lancashire Joint Smoke Abatement Board, composed of Authorities within a 15 miles radius of Manchester.

The estimated cost to each Statutory Authority is computed to approximate one-ninth of a penny rate.

Up to the present the scheme has not come into force, but the Manchester and District Regional Smoke Abatement Committee are proceeding with the matter.

(vi) Swimming Baths and Pools.

There are four public swimming baths in the Borough, owned by the Corporation, 3 of which are at the St. Petersgate Baths, and 1 at the Reddish Baths. The water in all four baths is treated by Bells Chlorine Plant, which is in constant use.

In addition, there are two privately owned open-air swimming baths open to the public, both of which are provided with adequate separate sanitary and dressing accommodation. In one of the baths, the water is treated by Bells Chlorine Plant, which is in constant use. In the other privately owned bath, the Bruce Auld Limited Ozone Treatment is used.

Samples of the water from the above baths have been taken during the year, and have proved satisfactory.

(vii) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

During the year 30 Corporation houses were found to be infested with bugs, all of which were disinfested. The disinfestation of privately owned houses is not undertaken by the Corporation, but when inquiries are received, advice and information concerning the methods of disinfestation is willingly given.

The disinfestation of Corporation houses is carried out by the use of Hydrogen Cyanide.

In the case of rehousing under the Slum Clearance Scheme, the furniture and bedding from 174 houses was disinfested. The bedding was subjected to steam disinfestation, and the furniture treated with Hydrogen Cyanide.

The fumigation of Corporation houses and the disinfestation of furniture is carried out by a private firm under contract.

(viii) Shops Acts.

The duties under Sections 1 to 3 of the Shops Act, 1912, and the duties under the whole of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the employment of young persons, sanitation and the health and comfort of shop assistants, are administered by this Department.

The duties under Sections 4 to 12 of the Shops Act, 1912, relating to the early and late closing of shops are administered by the Watch Committee.

Summary of Work under the Shops Acts, 1912-1934.

For the year ended 31st December, 1936.

Number of Shops on the Register.....	3631
Number of Visits for all Purposes.....	5976
Notices Served :—	
Preliminary.....	81
Statutory.....	1
Notices Complied With :—	
Preliminary.....	39
Statutory.....	—
Notices Outstanding :—	
Preliminary.....	42
Statutory.....	1
Nature of Work Complied With :—	
Additions, renewals and repairs to Sanitary Accommodation.....	63
General Drainage and Repairs.....	38
Exemption Certificates :—	
Applications.....	6
Certificates Granted.....	5
Applications Refused.....	1
Additional Facilities Required and Provided :—	
Washing Facilities.....	7
Ventilation and Temperature.....	5
Facilities for Meals.....	7

(ix.) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

The whole of the above Act is now administered by this Department. The listed sellers on the Register under the above Act is 146. These places are regularly visited. Twenty-five preliminary notices were served for non-compliance with the requirements of the Act, all of which were complied with.

x.) Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES. There are three Common Lodging Houses in the Borough, to which 61 visits were paid during the year.

BAKEHOUSES. There are 147 bakehouses, (three of which are underground), to which 298 visits were made in the course of the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. There are in the Borough 20 premises in which one or other of the offensive trades is carried on, and 259 visits were made to these during the year.

FAIRS AND WAKES AND TRAVELLING VANS. In connection with fairs and vans, 66 caravans used as dwelling houses were inspected.

xi.) Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

193 visits of inspection were made under the above Act, advice and assistance was given to the persons concerned as to the safest means of destruction in the various cases. It is known that some hundreds of rats were destroyed.

xii) Rag Flocks Acts, 1911 and 1928.

No samples were taken where rag flock was suspected.

4. Schools.

(a) Sanitation.

Progress has been made in improving the general sanitation of the Schools. Reference to the Report on the School Medical Service will give details.

(b) Infectious Disease.

In several instances school outbreaks of infectious disease came to the notice of the Health Department, and required investigation.

SECTION D.

Housing.

SECTION D.

Housing.

REVIEW OF SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.

The Slum Clearance Programme submitted in 1933 consisted of 20 Clearance Areas, 14 Improvement Areas, and 694 individually unfit houses, involving a total of 4,317 houses.

As the result of experience and the introduction of the Housing Act, 1935, whereby improvement areas were discontinued, it was found necessary during the year to remodel the Slum Clearance Programme.

The following tabular statement indicates the position at 31st December, 1936.

No. of Houses in Clearance Areas (Confirmed).....	441	
No. of Individually Unfit Houses dealt with.....	341	
No. of Houses scheduled but subsequently either closed or made fit.....	116	898
No. of Houses in Lacy Street Compulsory Purchase Order submitted to Ministry of Health.....	24	
No. of Houses in Clearance Areas passed by the Council to be submitted to the Ministry of Health.....	141	
No. of Houses in Proposed Clearance Areas.....	878	
No. of Proposed Individually Unfit Houses.....	47	1090
		1988

RE-HOUSING.

No. of Houses provided by the Corporation for Slum Clearance Pur- poses.	515
No. of Families re-housed in Corporation Houses (Some of the houses have been let a second time).....	525
No. of Corporation Houses unoccupied (available for re-housing)..	28
No. of Families who have found alternative accommodation else- where.....	231
No. of Families still awaiting re-housing.....	117

New Houses.

The year has seen an enormous extension of building activity and I give here particulars of the houses built, or in course of building at the end of the year.

No. of houses erected during the year ended December, 1936, by private enterprise.....	1443
No. of houses in course of erection by private enterprise, 31st December, 1936.....	692
No. of houses erected by the Corporation during the year ended December, 1936.....	110
No. of houses in course of erection by the Corporation, 31st December, 1936.....	62

Number of houses built by the Corporation and Private Enterprise during the last few years.

NUMBER OF HOUSES COMPLETED.

YEAR.		<i>By Private Enterprise.</i>		<i>By Corporation.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
1920	}	77	..	147	..	224
1921						
1922	..	125	..	—	..	125
1923	..	176	..	—	..	176
1924	..	241	..	—	..	241
1925	..	405	..	—	..	405
1926	..	335	..	—	..	335
1927	..	330	..	20	..	350
1928	..	333	..	54	..	387
1929	..	294	..	128	..	422
1930	..	233	..	174	..	407
1931	..	468	..	332	..	800
1932	..	471	..	106	..	577
1933	..	670	..	514	..	1184
1934	..	1514	..	51	..	1565
1935	..	1255	..	270	..	1525
1936	..	1443	..	110	..	1553
	Totals	8370	..	1906	..	10276

TYPES OF HOUSES BUILT BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Site	Flat .						Total.
	A4	B3.	A3.	A2	A2.	A1.	
	<i>Non- Parlour 4 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Parlour 3 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 3 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 2 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 2 Bed- rooms.</i>	<i>Non Parlour 1 Bed- room.</i>	
Dial House.....	—	101	—	—	—	—	101
Headle Heath (No. 1)..	—	3	16	—	—	—	19
Edgeley.....	—	24	3	—	—	—	27
Headle Heath (No. 2)..	—	—	—	20	—	—	20
Midsbury Road.....	—	—	122	76	40	—	238
Criterion Street.....	—	—	118	—	—	—	118
Beddish Road.....	—	—	174	—	40	—	214
Wates Ley (Garners Lane)	—	—	594	—	80	—	674
Lancashire Hill.....	—	—	64	—	—	—	64
School Street.....	5	—	26	—	—	—	31
Powett Street.....	7	—	13	—	—	—	20
Stockport Road Site...	58	—	176	—	—	36	270
Woodswood Hall.....	28	—	82	—	—	—	110
	98	128	1388	96	160	36	1906

GENERAL ACTION TAKEN AS REGARDS UNFIT HOUSES.

Clearance Areas.

During the year 13 Clearance Areas comprising 192 houses were confirmed by the Ministry of Health.

The first list of 10 areas, namely :—

Bannister Street.....	comprising	2	houses.
Brentnall Street.....	„	4	„
Cromer Street.....	„	7	„
Gough Street.....	„	19	„
Harrison Street.....	„	22	„
Kingston Street.....	„	24	„
Radleys Square.....	„	9	„
Tamworth Street.....	„	16	„
Wesley Street.....	„	4	„
Widdows Court.....	„	3	„

were the subject of inquiry and inspection by a representative of the Ministry of Health on the 4th February, 1936, and subsequent days. All the above areas with the exception of Bannister Street and Gough Street were confirmed in their entirety. One house was excluded in Bannister Street Area and 2 houses in Gough Street Area.

The second list of three areas namely :—

Duke Street.....	comprising	33	houses.
Kingston Street South.....	„	36	„
Lever Street.....	„	13	„

were the subject of inquiry and inspection by a representative of the Ministry of Health on the 16th July, 1936, and subsequent days. In the Duke Street Area one house was excluded on an undertaking being given that the house would not be used for human habitation, and two houses were recommended for compensation under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1936. All the houses in the Kingston Street South Area were confirmed, 3 houses being recommended for compensation. In the Lever Street Area all the houses were confirmed, 1 house being recommended for compensation.

During the year, the Lacy Street Compulsory Purchase Order comprising 24 houses was submitted to the Ministry of Health. The matter is still the subject of negotiation.

Individual Unfit Houses.

During the year, action was taken as follows :—

Demolition Orders Served.....	47
Houses Closed.....	5
Houses Demolished.....	121

Disinfestation.

In all cases of rehousing under the Slum Clearance Scheme, the bedding is subjected to steam disinfestation, and the furniture treated with Hydrogen Cyanide. This disinfestation of furniture is carried out by a private firm under contract. The furniture and bedding from 174 houses were treated by the above method during the year.

All Corporation houses which become infested with vermin are fumigated with Hydrogen Cyanide. Thirty houses were disinfested during the year.

Ward Distribution of New Houses.

Number of houses erected in the various Wards of the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1936 :—

<i>Ward.</i>		<i>Private Enterprise.</i>	<i>Corporation.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Portwood.....	No. 1	24	.. — ..	24
St. Mary's.....	2	16	.. — ..	16
Vernon.....	3	358	.. — ..	358
Hempshaw Lane.....	4	21	.. — ..	21
St. Thomas's.....	5	4	.. — ..	4
Cale Green.....	6	3	.. — ..	3
Heaviley.....	7	161	.. — ..	161
Davenport.....	8	45	.. — ..	45
Shaw Heath.....	9	43	.. 110 ..	153
Edgeley.....	10	37	.. — ..	37
Hollywood.....	11	26	.. — ..	26
Heaton Lane.....	12	29	.. — ..	29
Heaton Norris South..	13	118	.. — ..	118
Heaton Norris North..	14	57	.. — ..	57
Old Road.....	15	—	.. — ..	—
Lancashire Hill.....	16	14	.. — ..	14
Reddish South.....	17	335	.. — ..	335
Reddish North.....	18	152	.. — ..	152
Total.....		1443	.. 110 ..	1553

REPORT ON THE OVERCROWDING SURVEY CARRIED OUT UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE HOUSING ACT, 1935.

Introduction.

During the year, in pursuance of the obligation imposed on all local Authorities by the Housing Act, 1935, an inspection of the Borough was carried out to ascertain what dwelling houses were overcrowded according to the standard laid down in the Act. The inspection was restricted to dwelling houses occupied or of a type suitable for occupation, by persons of the working classes, and included houses which were sublet in parts where the rooms occupied by each sub-tenant constituted a separate house for the purposes of the Act.

It was also a provision of the Housing Act that a report showing the result of the inspection, and the number of new houses required to abate overcrowding must be submitted to the Minister of Health. The Circular of the Minister of Health, No. 1507, dated 19th November, 1935, fixed the dates for the completion of the inspection and the submission of the report as 1st April and 1st June, 1936, respectively.

Nature of the Survey.

A clerk and 14 enumerators were engaged to assist the Housing Inspectors in carrying out the survey, which was done in three stages, commencing in February, 1936.

The first stage was in the nature of a preliminary survey, designed to ascertain the approximate number of working class houses where overcrowding existed or was likely to exist. This stage occupied the enumerators a period of five weeks, during which they visited 31,784 houses, and recorded the number of rooms in each house, together with the number of persons under and over ten years of age occupying each house. This represented the completion of the Ministry of Health Form "A".

The second stage was undertaken shortly afterwards, and consisted of measuring the rooms in each of the houses where overcrowding was likely to exist according to the information obtained on Form "A." In addition, particulars were taken of the occupiers of these houses as regards name, sex, age and occupations. The purpose of this stage was to ascertain definitely the number of houses in the Borough where overcrowding existed, as well as the number of families overcrowded and the nature and degree of the overcrowding. This work occupied the enumerators a further period of five weeks, during which time 2,457 houses were visited and the particulars recorded on the Ministry of Health Form "B." At this point it was possible to prepare the Ministry of Health Form "C" and the various tables and statistics given herewith, all of which were incorporated in a detailed report.

The third stage was concerned with the measurement of the rooms in all the working class houses in the Borough, and the recording of these particulars on the Ministry of Health Form "B." From these particulars it was possible to calculate the permitted number of persons allowed to occupy each of the working class houses, according to the tables given in the Housing Act, 1935, and shown later in this report. This work was carried on Ward by Ward and occupied the enumerators a period of 20 weeks. As each Ward was completed, the permitted number for each house was forwarded to the landlord or his agent for insertion in the rent book.

The Minister of Health fixed the 1st July, 1936, as the appointed day for Stockport, under Section 6 of the Housing Act, 1935. The effect of this was to require that by the 1st January, 1937, every rent book or similar document used in relation to a working class dwelling must, under penalty, contain a prescribed summary of certain provisions of the Act, and a statement of the maximum number of persons who may occupy the dwelling without causing it to be overcrowded. The whole of this information was supplied before December, 1936.

Standard of Overcrowding.

The overcrowding standard set out in the Act is in two parts :—

(a) that there must be sufficient sleeping accommodation in a house to secure proper sex separation, and

(b) a standard of capacity which fixes in relation to the accommodation of any particular house the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in that house at any one time.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT.

HOUSING ACT, 1935. OVERCROWDING SURVEY.

THE WHOLE BOROUGH.

Distribution of working-class families in relation to number of persons in family and the permitted number for dwelling occupied.

No. of persons in family.	PERMITTED NUMBER FOR DWELLING.																							TOTALS OF FAMILIES.		
	1	1½	2	2½	3	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8	8½	9	9½	10	10½	11	11½	12	Over crowded	Not over- crowded	Total.
1	..	59	6	336	9	..	517	1	3	1	846	..	1	..	282	..	..	42	..	..	8	..	4	..	2115	2115
1½	..	1	1	12	2	..	68	1	1	..	74	..	..	..	21	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	184
2	1	..	6	355	26	2	1695	6	18	..	4396	1	1	6	1872	6	2	225	2	..	50	..	17	1	8686	8687
2½	..	1	..	8	102	4	591	6	16	..	1451	1	3	1	478	..	..	50	2	..	5	..	4	1	2722	2723
3	1	2	84	..	1302	6	33	1	3587	2	..	7	1736	3	6	302	7	1	43	..	19	3	7139	7142
3½	3	29	3	312	3	47	2	772	4	..	6	374	..	..	55	1	..	5	..	4	32	1588	1620
4	5	24	..	31	25	443	18	1891	10	7	41	1159	4	2	228	4	..	47	..	22	29	3932	3961
4½	..	1	..	..	10	..	1	17	100	2	477	2	2	8	273	2	3	50	..	..	4	..	7	12	947	959
5	8	2	5	13	190	2	712	6	5	27	628	3	1	134	2	..	31	..	12	28	1753	1781
5½	1	8	..	7	7	48	1	184	3	1	23	142	2	..	28	1	..	3	..	3	71	391	462
6	10	..	..	6	88	7	29	11	10	127	263	13	3	67	2	..	15	..	13	111	553	664
6½	1	..	3	2	39	3	6	6	13	41	71	3	1	22	5	..	2	..	3	54	167	221
7	2	1	..	2	43	2	7	5	6	43	113	3	5	31	5	..	10	..	13	62	229	291
7½	2	15	..	3	8	6	15	41	3	3	20	..	..	2	..	3	34	87	121
8	1	..	..	2	12	1	5	2	4	22	6	8	9	23	2	..	3	..	10	49	61	110
8½	5	..	1	1	3	9	6	4	1	7	3	..	3	1	2	25	21	46
9	4	..	3	..	2	7	1	7	1	6	..	..	3	..	5	24	15	39
9½	2	..	..	..	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	..	4	..	2	13	8	21
10	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	5	6	11
10½	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	1	5
11	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	4	5
11½	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	5
12	1	..	1	1	
TOTAL																								562	30612	31174
Empty Houses	..	1	3	44	2	3	128	2	4	..	228	1	..	2	235	1	1	51	1	..	15	..	8	..	..	730

for

TOTALS OF FAMILIES

Overcrowded	Not overcrowded	
..	2115	
..	184	
1	8686	
1	2722	
3	7139	
32	1588	
29	3932	
12	947	
28	1753	
71	391	
111	553	
54	167	
62	229	
34	87	
49	61	
25	21	
24	15	
13	8	
5	6	
4	1	
1	4	
3	2	
..	1	
562	30612	
..	..	

The two tables in the First Schedule of the Act are here reproduced :—

TABLE I.

<i>Where the house consists of</i>	<i>The permitted number of persons is—</i>
(a) One room	2
(b) Two rooms	3
(c) Three rooms	5
(d) Four rooms	$7\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Five rooms or more	10 with an additional two in respect of each room in excess of five.

(In using this table a room of less than 50 square feet is not counted as a room.)

TABLE II.

<i>Where a room in a house has a floor area of</i>	<i>The permitted number of persons is—</i>
(a) 110 sq. ft. or more	2
(b) 90 sq. ft. or more, but less than 110	$1\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 70 sq. ft. or more, but less than 90.	1
(d) 50 sq. ft. or more, but less than 70.	$\frac{1}{2}$
(e) Under 50 sq. ft.	Nil.

In the application of these tables account is to be taken only of rooms which are normally used in the locality either as living rooms or bedrooms.

It is obvious that a house having one or more small bedrooms will be adversely affected by these standards.

In determining for the purpose of these standards the number of persons sleeping in a house, *no account shall be taken of a child under one year old, and a child who has attained one year and is under ten years old shall be reckoned as one half of a unit.*

Families Overcrowded.

The number of families found to be overcrowded is shown on the accompanying table. This table shows the number of families according to the number of rooms separately occupied, and distinguishes between those families overcrowded, and those not overcrowded. The families overcrowded are shown below the stepped line, and the worst cases are those farthest from this line. The number of persons is arrived at by the method prescribed in Table II, i.e., by omitting infants under one year and by reckoning children between one and ten years of age as equal to half an adult.

The Form "C" for the whole of the Borough is summarised as follows :—

<i>In houses of</i>	<i>Total Number of families</i>	<i>No. of families not overcrowded</i>	<i>No of families overcrowded owing to number of occupants.</i>	<i>Percentage of families overcrowded.</i>
1 Room.....	77	73	4	5.19
2 Rooms.....	1038	934	104	10.01
3 Rooms.....	5753	5441	312	5.42
4 Rooms.....	15006	14886	120	.79
5 Rooms.....	8904	8882	22	.24
6 Rooms..... and over.....	396	396	—	—
Totals.....	31174	30612	562	1.80

Overcrowding according to Municipal Wards.

The information revealed by the survey of the incidence of overcrowding throughout the various Municipal Wards is shown by the following summary :—

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>No. of Families</i>	<i>No. of Families "Uncrowded"</i>	<i>No. of Families "Overcrowded"</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>
Portwood.....	1999	1916	83	4.15
St. Mary's.....	2152	2086	66	3.07
Vernon.....	1616	1588	28	1.73
Hempshaw Lane.....	1689	1655	34	2.01
St. Thomas's.....	1889	1827	62	3.28
Cale Green.....	1903	1900	3	0.16
Heaviley.....	1492	1483	9	0.60
Davenport.....	1350	1335	15	1.11
Shaw Heath.....	1992	1975	17	0.85
Edgeley.....	1808	1804	4	0.22
Hollywood.....	2320	2292	28	1.21
Heaton Lane.....	1442	1398	44	3.05
Heaton Norris South..	905	905	—	—
Heaton Norris North .	322	322	—	—
Old Road.....	2000	1949	51	2.55
Lancashire Hill.....	1828	1763	65	3.56
Reddish South.....	2287	2249	38	1.66
Reddish North.....	2180	2165	15	0.69
Whole Borough...	31174	30612	562	1.80

The number of houses found vacant at the time of the enumeration was 730.

In the 31,054 occupied houses there were found 31,174 families or 1.003 families per house.

Overcrowding in relation to Ownership and Fitness of House.

For the purpose of the survey, the houses owned by the Corporation, the houses in private ownership, and the houses included in, or likely to be included in the Slum Clearance Programme, were recorded separately. The following summary gives information regarding the number of overcrowded families in each of the respective groups :—

<i>Groups.</i>	<i>No. of Families.</i>	<i>No of Families "Uncrowded"</i>	<i>No. of Families "Overcrowded"</i>	<i>Percent- age.</i>
Houses other than Council houses and excluding houses likely to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme. . .	28288	27876	412	1.5
Council Houses.	1816	1767	49	2.7
Houses included in or likely to be dealt with under the Slum Clearance Programme	1070	969	101	9.4
Whole Borough. . .	31174	30612	562	1.8

Degree of Overcrowding.

The following table shows the degree of overcrowding in the various "dwelling houses" in excess of the permitted "Number of Adults" :—

<i>Excess of Adults in family over permitted number.</i>	<i>No of rooms occupied.</i>						<i>Total.</i>
	<i>1 room</i>	<i>2 rooms</i>	<i>3 rooms</i>	<i>4 rooms</i>	<i>5 rooms</i>	<i>6 rooms and up</i>	
$\frac{1}{2}$	—	31	62	46	14	—	153
1	3	27	100	31	2	—	163
$1\frac{1}{2}$	—	15	54	17	4	—	90
2	—	8	45	14	—	—	67
$2\frac{1}{2}$	—	8	20	4	2	—	34
3	1	11	14	4	—	—	30
$3\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	8	1	—	—	10
4	—	2	4	2	—	—	8
$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
5 and over	—	—	3	1	—	—	4
Total.	4	104	312	120	22	—	562
Permitted number of Adults.	2	3	5	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	12 plus	

This summary provides the information which will enable the Corporation to determine the families which may be regarded as the least satisfactorily housed.

Sub-let Houses.

It was found that 120 families were living in sub-let houses ; of these six were overcrowded. There are, therefore, 114 families living in sub-let houses who are not overcrowded. In two instances, by the removal of the sub-tenant the overcrowding in the case of the principal occupier would be abated, leaving only one case where after the removal of the sub-tenant overcrowding would still remain.

The following summary gives the size of houses required to house the sub-tenants with a house according to the permitted number :—

<i>No. of rooms at present occupied.</i>	<i>Size of house required according to the permitted number.</i>					<i>Total.</i>
	<i>1 room</i>	<i>2 rooms</i>	<i>3 rooms</i>	<i>4 rooms</i>	<i>5 rooms and up</i>	
1	—	2	1	—	—	3
2	—	—	3	—	—	3
3	—	—	—	—	1	1
4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals.....	—	2	4	—	1	7

Single Occupancy Houses.

The number of single occupancy families overcrowded was 555, and it is obvious that by the transfer of these families to houses of a larger or suitable size, there will be rendered vacant a similar number of houses at present occupied by them. In addition the houses found vacant at the time of the survey may be taken into consideration, although it is doubtful whether they should be treated as “rendered available.”

The Ministry also require that when considering their proposals, that the local Authority shall take into account the number of overcrowded “unfit” houses which will fall to be dealt with under their Slum Clearance Programme as “unfit” houses.

Estimate of Number of Houses required to Abate Overcrowding.

It is apparent that the number of new houses required by the Housing Act, 1935, for the abatement of overcrowding will be made up by :—

(1) New houses required to accommodate families living in over-crowded sub-let houses, and

(2) New houses required to abate overcrowding in single occupancy houses, *less the houses rendered vacant by the removal of the overcrowded families and less the overcrowded families occupying “unfit” houses.*

The following summary shows the estimated number of houses rendered vacant, and the estimated number of houses required to abate overcrowding according to the size of the house.

	1 <i>room</i>	2 <i>rooms</i>	3 <i>rooms</i>	4 <i>rooms</i>	5 <i>rooms</i>	6 <i>rooms or up</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Houses required to abate overcrowding	—	5	101	332	116	8	562*
Houses to be rendered vacant by decrowd- ing.....	4	104	312	120	22	—	562
Surplus.....	4	99	211	—	—	—	314
Deficiency.....	—	—	—	212	94	8	314

*(In this number is included 1 overcrowded sub-tenant living in a scheduled unfit house.)

Analysis of Empty Houses.

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Rooms.</i>						<i>Total.</i>
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Portwood.....	—	5	38	10	20	—	73
St. Mary's.....	3	18	9	19	5	1	55
Vernon.....	—	3	1	15	14	—	33
Hempshaw Lane.....	—	1	8	8	5	—	22
St. Thomas's.....	1	3	8	9	10	—	31
Cale Green.....	—	1	4	7	13	2	27
Heaviley.....	—	—	2	12	22	—	36
Davenport.....	—	—	5	19	21	1	46
Shaw Heath.....	—	3	5	12	14	—	34
Edgeley.....	—	—	—	17	39	—	56
Hollywood.....	—	1	—	19	34	1	55
Heaton Lane.....	—	3	3	5	11	1	23
Heaton Norris South..	—	—	—	8	22	7	37
Heaton Norris North..	—	—	—	1	4	4	9
Old Road.....	—	3	10	12	10	—	35
Lancashire Hill.....	—	4	7	11	6	4	32
Reddish South.....	—	—	36	20	31	—	87
Reddish North.....	—	1	1	27	8	2	39
Total.....	4	46	137	231	289	23	730

Of the above, 51 houses were owned by the Corporation, some of which were intended for Slum Clearance purposes. On a further investigation being made it was found that those Corporation houses not required for Slum Clearance purposes had been re-occupied shortly after the survey had been completed. In the case of the vacant houses in private ownership it was found that many were occupied on re-visit, and of those still vacant, only 36 were suitable from the point of view of type, situation and rental. It was noticed on the privately owned estates, that although the houses were of a suitable type, the rental was considered too high for rehousing purposes.

In addition, at the time of the survey there were 413 families living in houses equal to the permitted number, and 1,267 families were occupying dwellings where the permitted number is only half person above the present number of persons in the family. These families must also be taken into consideration for future housing estimates.

Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.	DISTRICTS								Total
	SANITARY INSPECTORS						Housing Inspectors		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	
1 (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts).....	367	79	328	270	280	396	253	334	2307
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	1169	1238	674	837	661	1151	922	807	7459
2 (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925)	142	15	234	112	90	31	229	330	1183
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose.....	597	48	442	372	223	208	889	800	3579
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	..	3	1	10	..	10	1284		1308
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..	142	12	65	41	22	21	153		456
Remedy of defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices.									
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	69	36	33	31	14	5	..	..	188
Action under Statutory Powers during the year.									
A. Proceedings under Sections 17, 18 & 23 of the Housing Act, 1930.									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	26	2	..	2	1	1	32		64
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—									
(a) By Owners.....	2	2	..	10	2	..	..	..	16
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Proceedings under Public Health Acts.									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	11	2	..	2	5	21	..	..	41

	DISTRICTS								Tot
	SANITARY INSPECTORS						Housing Inspectors		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices									
(a) By Owners	10	1	..	..	2	10	..	..	2
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
C. Proceedings under Sections 19, & 21 of the Housing Act, 1930.									
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .....	..	41	1	4	1	..	..	..	4
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	..	57	5	27	1	31	..	..	12
D. Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930.									
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	543
Number of families dwelling therein	560
Number of persons dwelling therein (equivalent number of adults)	3510½
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	13
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	12
Number of persons concerned in such cases (equivalent number of adults)	60
(d) Number of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Corporation had taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision
of Food.

SECTION E.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.**(i) General.**

It is of the utmost importance to secure for a community an adequate supply of pure wholesome milk, which is one of the staple articles of diet, and indispensable for invalids and young children.

Milk forms an excellent medium for the growth of organisms of all kinds, and it is liable to contamination by disease-producing germs. Milk-borne epidemics of such diseases as Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, etc., are well known. Milk is liable to contamination at all stages from the cow to the consumer, and it is necessary, therefore, for scrupulous cleanliness to be exercised by all who are engaged in its production, storage, transport and distribution.

The farms and dairies in the area have been regularly inspected, and samples of milk have been examined chemically and bacteriologically at regular intervals.

(ii) Inspections of Dairies, Milkshops and Cowsheds.

There are in the Borough 41 cowsheds, and 129 dairies and milkshops, in addition 144 persons deliver milk in Stockport.

487 visits of inspection have been made to these premises during the year, and as a result of these inspections many alterations and repairs have been effected.

A part-time Veterinary Surgeon is employed, and routine inspection of cows is carried out under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

(iii) Milk Sediment Test.

A rough test of milk cleanliness is known as the sediment test, and it is of particular value in that the farmer or dairyman can be shown the actual dirt in his milk, and he will, by the evidence of his own eyes, realise that all is not well. In this test a pint of milk is placed in a special container, and then forced by pressure through a filter pad. The pad retains much of the macroscopic (as distinct from microscopic) dirt, and the farmer or milkman is then given marks according to the cleanliness of the milk—the maximum being 50.

32 sediment tests of milk have been performed during the year, and the results communicated to the farmer or dairyman concerned.

It is interesting to note that the tradesmen who have had tests performed, have frequently asked for a repetition of the test, as they had, in the meantime, been vigorously trying to improve their methods. The second test, as a rule, was distinctly better than the first.

Results of Milk Sediment Tests.

<i>Marks.</i>		<i>Number of Samples.</i>		<i>Per cent. of Samples.</i>
50	..	0	..	0
45	..	8	..	25
40	..	10	..	31.25
35	..	1	..	3.125
30	..	4	..	12.5
25	..	2	..	6.25
20	..	0	..	0
15	..	0	..	0
10	..	6	..	18.75
0	..	1	..	3.125
		—		—
		Total 32	Total 100.00	
		—		—

(iv) Test for Bacillus Coli.

A more accurate examination of milk for cleanliness is the bacteriological test for the presence of *Bacillus Coli* (the dung organism), and for the number of organisms present in one cubic centimetre.

110 such tests have been carried out during the year, and the results have been very varied, from 100% of marks to 0%. In all cases the producer or purveyor is notified of the result with either a complimentary or warning letter. Re-examination is carried out in cases where warning letters have been sent.

(v) Methylene Blue Reduction Test.

This test is carried out by the taking of samples of milk in specially sterilised bottles, the milk being kept at a prescribed temperature. Methylene Blue is then inserted and must not be discoloured within 4½ hours (1st May to 31st October) or 5½ hours (1st November to 30th April).

During the year, 36 samples were tested by this method, of which 25 proved satisfactory and 11 unsatisfactory. In all cases the producer or purveyor is notified of the result with either a complimentary letter or a warning. Re-examination is carried out in cases where warning letters have been sent.

(vi) Milk and Tuberculosis.

There is hardly a more important Public Health problem than that of milk infected with Tuberculosis. It is considered by many eminent Medical Authorities that 50 per cent. of child tuberculosis (other than lung tuberculosis) is due to the bovine tubercle bacillus.

122 samples of milk were examined during the year for this infection, and in 16 instances the tubercle bacillus was found. The percentage of positive results was 13.11 per cent.

These cases were followed up, and the affected cows destroyed. But this procedure is lengthy; it takes up to six weeks after the sample is taken to determine the presence of tubercle bacilli, and during all this time the cow is giving infected milk. Steps are taken by the Department to render this milk safe by pasteurisation until the affected cow, or cows, are ascertained and destroyed.

(vii) Prescribed Tests.

During the year 1936, the Milk (Special Designations) Orders of 1923 and 1924 were revoked, and a new Order called the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, came into operation on the 1st June, 1936.

The new Order prescribes "plate count" bacteriological tests for raw "Tuberculin Tested" and "Accredited" milks until the 31st December, 1936, and a Methylene blue reduction test for these milks on and after the 1st January, 1937. "Plate count" tests are prescribed for "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)" and for "Pasteurised" milk.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

During the year the method of meat inspection, outlined in the report for 1932, was continued, so that each District Inspector was responsible for the work of meat inspection in his district.

During the year 2,413 visits of inspections to slaughter-houses were made, as compared with 2,567 during the previous year.

The following is a summary of the unsound meat and other foods dealt with, and subsequently destroyed :—

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Bovine Tuberculosis.....	16	0	1	24
Pig Tuberculosis.....	4	2	1	13
Other Diseases.....	1	14	3	9
Total.....	21	17	2	18

Whole Carcases : Bovine, 31 ; Pigs, 9 ; Sheep, 1.

372 tins of meat, fish and fruit unsound. 38 boxes of apples. 12 chickens, 14 ducks, 21 geese, and 21 turkeys.

The unsound meat is sent to the Knacker's Yard, where it is rendered down to chicken meal, fertiliser, etc.

Numerous inspections of food shops, and especially the Market, have been paid, chiefly on Fridays and Saturdays.

(c) ADULTERATION.

417 samples of various foodstuffs, of which 34 were milk samples, were taken during the year, and of these 15, including 3 milks, were found to be adulterated, or did not comply with the requirements of the Act. The detailed analyses of the samples, with the action taken, will be found in the following tables :—

Analysis of Food and Drugs.

<i>Articles Analysed.</i>	<i>Number Analysed.</i>	<i>Result of Analyses.</i>		<i>Extent of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
		<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>		
Milk.....	34	31	3	1 Sample. 6% added water 1 do. 1.5% do. 1 do. 7% do.	Fined £2 and Analyst fee. Informal. "
Whisky.....	1	1	—		
Rum.....	1	1	—		
Arrowroot.....	6	6	—		
Butter.....	41	41	—		
Camporated Oil ...	16	15	1	Deficient 20% Camphor.	Informal.
Cheshire Cheese....	29	29	—		
Cinnamon	4	4	—		
Coffee.....	17	17	—		
Cream.....	7	7	—		
Dried Mint.....	5	5	—		
Ground Rice.....	5	5	—		
Lard.....	16	16	—		
Malt Vinegar.....	6	6	—		
Margarine.....	23	19	4	Improperly labelled.	Warned.
Pepper.....	30	30	—		
Cocoa.....	12	12	—		
Olive Oil.....	11	11	—		
Potted Meat.....	24	21	3	2 samples contained Sulphate Dioxide 1 sample mouldy	1 Formal. 1 Informal. Informal. Warned.
Sausages.....	25	24	1	Contained Sulphate Dioxide. No notice displayed.	Informal.
Mixed Spice.....	1	1	—		
Borax.....	2	2	—		
Cream of Tartar...	3	3	—		
Flowers of Sulphur..	5	5	—		
Glycerine.....	9	8	1	8% excess water.	Fined £2 and Analysts' fee.
Glacé Cherries.....	1	1	—		
Lemon Cheese.....	3	3	—		
Tea.....	5	5	—		
Tinned Peas.....	5	5	—		
Brawn.....	10	10	—		
Iodine Ointment...	3	3	—		
Tinned Milk.....	4	4	—		
Brandy Essence....	1	1	—		

ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.—(Continued.)

<i>Articles Analysed.</i>	<i>Number Analysed.</i>	<i>Result of Analyses.</i>		<i>Extent of Adulteration.</i>	<i>Action Taken.</i>
		<i>Genuine.</i>	<i>Adulterated.</i>		
Peppermint Essence.	1	1	—		
Castor Oil	5	5	—		
Iodine Paint	1	1	—		
Dessicated Cocoanut	1	1	—		
Water	2	2	—		
Self Raising Flour ..	6	6	—		
Ground Ginger	1	1	—		
Lard Substitute	2	2	—		
Veal and Ham	1	1	—		
Mustard	2	2	—		
Magnesia	1	1	—		
Bicarbonate of Soda	1	1	—		
Slippery Elm	1	1	—		
Egg Substitute	1	1	—		
Aspirin Tablets	1	1	—		
Paregoric	1	1	—		
Jam	2	2	—		
Syrup of Figs	1	1	—		
Sage	1	1	—		
Bottled Gooseberries	1	1	—		
Preserved Cherries . .	1	1	—		
Children's Tonic	1	1	—		
Sweet Spirits of					
Nitre	1	1	—		
Dripping	1	1	—		
Mincemeat	3	3	—		
Turkey & Tongue					
Paste	2	2	—		
Ham & Beef Paste . .	2	2	—		
Chicken & Ham					
Paste	1	1	—		
Lobster Paste	1	1	—		
Salmon Paste	4	4	—		
Bacterol Bacon					
Wash	2	—	2	8.6% Preservative.	1 Informal. 1 Formal. Pro- secution. Fined £5, costs, and Advocate's fees.
Total	417	402	15		

The following tables show the percentage of adulteration compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1922	..	361	..	26	7.2
1923	..	326	..	12	3.68
1924	..	360	..	19	5.28
1925	..	360	..	17	4.72
1926	..	361	..	11	3.05
1927	..	360	..	9	2.5
1928	..	360	..	16	4.4
1929	..	239	..	7	2.93
1930	..	338	..	2	0.59
1931	..	344	..	4	1.16
1932	..	326	..	10	3.067
1933	..	347	..	15	4.32
1934	..	385	..	25	6.49
1935	..	400	..	21	5.25
1936	..	417	..	15	3.59

Analysis of *milk samples* compared with previous years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Total Samples analysed.</i>		<i>Adulterated.</i>		<i>Percentage adulteration.</i>
1923	..	187	..	7	3.74
1924	..	243	..	13	5.35
1925	..	211	..	10	4.74
1926	..	226	..	8	3.54
1927	..	225	..	7	3.11
1928	..	276	..	13	4.7
1929	..	212	..	6	2.83
1930	..	228	..	1	0.44
1931	..	228	..	2	0.87
1932	..	234	..	5	2.14
1933	..	116	..	3	2.59
1934	..	136	..	8	5.88
1935	..	88	..	7	7.95
1936	..	34	..	3	8.82

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

Chemical Analysis of samples of food-stuffs taken by your Inspectors was carried out by Mr. T. R. Hodgson as Public Analyst. The bacteriological examination is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester.

(e) NUTRITION.

The five Empire Marketing Board frames, which became the property of the Corporation in 1934, have been used for posters illustrating various health matters, including nutrition. The classes in Mothercraft and Hygiene in the schools have been continued.

SECTION F.

Infectious Diseases and
Hospitals.

SECTION F.

Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The total number of cases of infectious disease, excluding Tuberculosis, notified during 1936 was 737, as compared with 1226 in 1935, and 740 in 1934.

Notifiable Infectious Disease.

Smallpox.

No case occurred.

Public Vaccination.

The following are the Public Vaccinators for the Borough :—

- | | | |
|------------------------|----|--|
| (1) Dr. E. C. Dutton | .. | For Shaw Heath Institution, Cottage Homes
and Stepping Hill Hospital. |
| (2) Dr. R. M. Wilson | .. | „ No. 1 District. |
| (3) Dr. F. Chadwick | .. | „ No. 2 District. |
| (4) Dr. J. W. Brooks | .. | „ No. 3 District. |
| (5) Dr. R. Nightingale | .. | „ No. 4 District. |

The following table shows the number of successful vaccinations carried out by the Public Vaccinators during the period 1st October, 1935, to 30th September, 1936.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1936.

DISEASE.	Total cases notified.	At Ages—Years.												Cases admitted to Fever Hospital.	Cases treated in Sanatoria, etc.	Total Deaths.	Deaths at age periods.											
		—1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & upw'ds.				—1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & upw'ds.
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever	340	..	6	8	21	34	145	68	28	26	4	..	..	†235	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria.....	192	..	2	2	7	13	92	43	8	21	2	2	..	184	§1	7	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever.....	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever.....	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	24	2	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas	48	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	10	3	29	2	..	23	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Pneumonia :																												
Acute Primary.....	76	4	1	1	2	..	4	4	4	14	11	22	9	..	36	26	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	4	9	6
Acute Influenzal.....	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	2	6	2	..	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5	1
Malaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	‡4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethargica...	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	*1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total. .	737	17	9	11	30	48	242	120	45	114	29	59	13	424	105	48	1	2	..	1	3	3	1	..	9	6	15	7

† Including 1 Case treated at Hyde Hospital.
§ Stockport Infirmary.
‡ 1 Manchester Eye Hospital.
* Stockport Infirmary.

RETURN showing the Numbers of Persons successfully vaccinated and re-vaccinated at the cost of the rates by the Medical Officers of the Poor Law Institutions and the Public Vaccinators during the Year ended 30th September, 1936.

Name of the Poor Law Institution or Vaccination District.	Name of the Medical Officer or Public Vaccinator.	Numbers of Successful Primary Vaccinations of Persons :—			Number of Successful Re-vaccinations, <i>i.e.</i> , successful vaccinations of persons who had been successfully vaccinated at some previous time.	OBSERVATIONS.
		Under one year of age.	One year and upwards.	Total.		
Shaw Heath Institution and Cottage Homes.....	Dr. E. C. Dutton.....	..	..	..	..
Stepping Hill Hospital.....	Dr. E. C. Dutton.....	2	..	2	..	
No. 1 District.....	Dr. R. M. Wilson.....	30	1	31	..	
No. 2 District.....	Dr. F. Chadwick.....	176	7	183	3	
No. 3 District.....	Dr. J. W. Brooks.....	57	1	58	..	
No 4 District.....	Dr. R. Nightingale....	13	1	14	..	
	Totals.....	278	10	288	3	

Vaccination Officers :

Stockport First District	..	Miss M. E. THOMPSON, 240, Wellington Road South, Stockport.
Stockport Second District	..	J. T. LOMAS, Esq., 78, Churchgate, Stockport.
Stockport Third District	..	S. R. BROOME, Esq., 212, Manchester Road, Stockport.
Heaton Norris District	..	W. C. TUNSTALL, Esq., 26, School Lane, Heaton Norris, Stockport.

The work undertaken by the Vaccination Officers is summarised in the following table :—

Return respecting the Vaccination of Children whose births were registered from 1st January to 31st December, 1935, inclusive.

Districts.	Number of Births returned in the "Birth List Sheets" as registered from 1st Jan., to 31st Dec., 1935	Number of these Births duly entered by 31st January, 1937, in Columns I., II., IV. and V. of the "Vaccination Register" (Birth List Sheets), viz. :							Number of these Births which on 31st January, 1937, remained un-entered in the "Vaccination Register" on account (as shown by "Report Book") of			Number of these Births remaining on 31st January, 1937, neither duly entered in the "Vaccination Register" (columns 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this Return) nor temporarily accounted for in the "Report Book" (columns 8, 9 and 10 of this Return).	Total number of Certificates and copies of Certificates of Successful Primary Vaccination of Children under 14 received during the Calendar Year 1936.	Number of Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection actually received by the Vaccination Officer irrespective of the dates of birth of the children to which they relate, during the Calendar Year 1936.
		Col I. Successfully Vaccinated.	Col. II.		Col. IV. No. in respect of whom Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection have been received.	Col V. Died Unvaccinated.	Post-ponement by Medical Certificate.	Rem'val to Districts the Vaccination Officers of which have been duly appraised	Rem'val to places unknown or which cannot be reached, & Cases not having been found.					
			Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Had Small-Pox.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1. STOCKPORT (FIRST)...	1017	230	..	..	558	31	1	85	52	60	234	576
2. " (SECOND)	410	73	..	..	270	12	7	6	10	32	69	256
3. " (THIRD)...	261	87	1	..	147	19	..	1	4	2	180	133		
4. HEATON NORRIS....	128	48	2	..	66	2	3	5	2	..	77	53		
Total.....	1816	438	3	..	1041	64	11	97	68	94	560	1018		

The seasonal prevalence of these various diseases is indicated in the following table which shews the notifications received in the various months of the year 1936 :—

DISEASE.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever.....	45	34	37	27	34	19	20	19	23	30	31	21	340
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	5	8	21	15	12	10	8	9	21	17	31	35	192
Typhoid Fever.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
Puerperal Fever.....	5	1	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	12
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	1	..	3	4	..	1	6	2	6	..	3	1	27
Erysipelas.....	7	9	4	8	3	4	1	1	1	4	2	4	48
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.....	2	3	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	12
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Acute Polio-Encephalitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Tuberculosis—													
Pulmonary.....	10	15	14	14	15	10	7	11	9	12	8	13	138
Other Forms.....	12	4	5	3	4	1	4	2	8	1	3	4	51
Malaria.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia.....	6	3	12	5	8	2	2	6	6	7	10	9	76
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.....	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	..	3	20
Totals.....	96	80	99	78	80	53	53	52	79	74	91	91	926

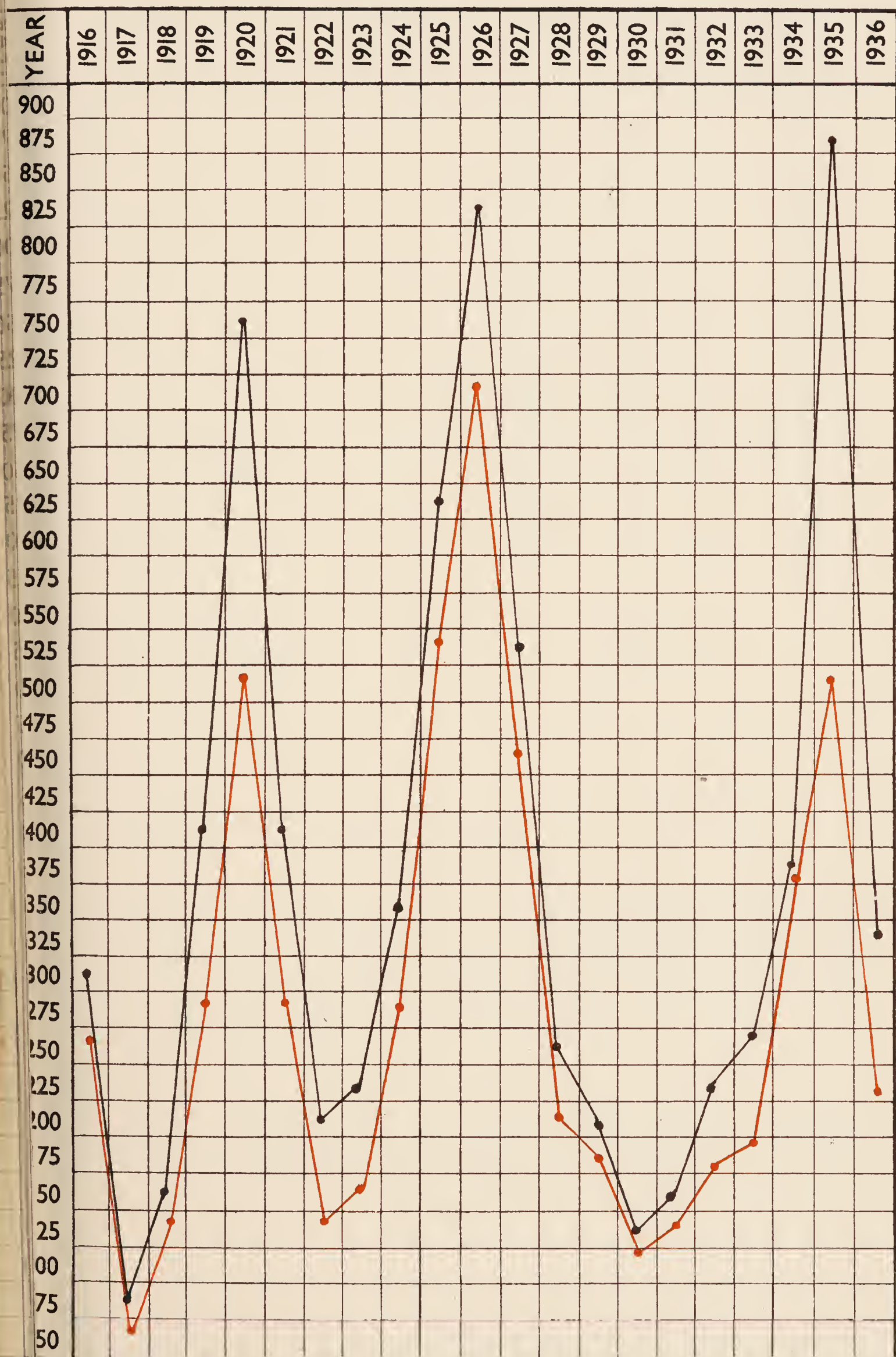
CASES TREATED FROM 1917 TO 1936 INCLUSIVE, IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Smallpox.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever....	92	146	314	597	365	184	187	338	611	808	602	283	209	150	141	191	193	276	517	235
Enteric Fever....	24	17	11	3	2	5	1	4	1	2	5	6	1	3	3	3	0	3	2	3
Diphtheria.....	26	69	73	167	145	112	99	55	86	92	112	193	255	236	177	352	264	182	160	184
Other Diseases...	13	2	3	0	0	3	0	2	0	30	14	10	6	4	7	16	7	4	6	2
Totals.....	155	234	401	767	512	304	287	399	698	932	739	503	472	393	328	562	464	465	685	424

Chart showing the number of cases of Scarlet Fever for the past 21 years.

No. of cases notified in black.

No. of cases removed to Hospital in red.



<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year 1936</i>	<i>Estimated Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Incidence of Scarlet Fever per 1,000 of the Population</i>
Portwood.....	18	6807	(14) 78	2.64
St. Mary's.....	18	7348	(15) 83	2.45
Vernon.....	15	6894	(10) 67	2.18
Hempshaw Lane.....	14	5787	(8) 57	2.42
St. Thomas's.....	21	7004	(19) 90	3.00
Cale Green.....	22	7715	(14) 64	2.85
Heaviley.....	22	8200	(11) 50	2.68
Davenport.....	26	8236	(20) 77	3.16
Shaw Heath.....	29	7682	(20) 69	3.77
Edgeley.....	16	7160	(6) 38	2.23
Hollywood.....	27	8306	(20) 74	3.25
Heaton Lane.....	17	5992	(13) 76	2.67
Heaton Norris South.....	15	7426	(5) 33	2.02
Heaton Norris North.....	10	6367	(3) 30	1.57
Old Road.....	18	6750	(17) 94	2.67
Lancashire Hill.....	11	6185	(10) 91	1.78
Reddish South.....	12	9834	(7) 58	1.22
Reddish North.....	13	8114	(7) 54	1.60
Stockport Infirmary....	9	..	(9) 100	..
Stepping Hill Hospital..	6	..	(6) 100	..
Shaw Heath Institution.	1	..	(1) 100	..

Scarlet Fever.

340 cases were notified in 1936, as compared with 883 in 1935. There was no death, compared with one in 1935.

Following on the policy outlined in the Report for 1932, page 82, only those cases have been admitted to Hospital which could not be efficiently isolated at home. During 1936, 235 cases were admitted to Hospital, that is 69.1 per cent. of those notified, compared with 58.6 per cent, in 1935, 71.5 per cent. in 1934, and 70.9 per cent. in 1933. No additional spread of the disease whatever could be traced to this policy.

Diphtheria.

192 cases were notified in 1936, as compared with 162 in 1935, with 7 deaths and a case mortality of 3.6 per cent., compared with 5.5 in 1935.

The following table shows the incidence of the disease in Stockport, together with the death rate, for the last ten years :—

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	<i>Number of Deaths.</i>	<i>Case Mortality Rate (deaths per 100 cases).</i>	<i>Death Rate (Stockport). per 1,000 population</i>	<i>Death Rate (England and Wales). per 1,000 population</i>
1927	109	6	5.5	0.05	0.070
1928	189	5	2.6	0.04	0.081
1929	250	6	2.4	0.05	0.087
1930	234	12	5.1	0.09	0.088
1931	185	15	8.1	0.12	0.067
1932	331	22	7.9	0.17	0.060
1933	269	18	6.7	0.14	0.060
1934	192	4	2.1	0.03	0.100
1935	162	9	5.5	0.07	0.080
1936	192	7	3.6	0.05	0.070

Prevention of Diphtheria.

The ease of preventing children getting this disease by means of three harmless injections is discussed in detail in the Report for 1932, pages 84 and 85.

The following tabular statement shows the number of children schick tested and immunised during 1936 :—

	<i>Number of Children Anterior Schick Tested</i>		<i>Number of Children Immunised.</i>	<i>Number of Children Posterior Schick Tested.</i>	
	<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Negative.</i>	<i>Positive</i>
Isolation Hospital...	60	26	87	67	11
Welfare Centres.....	2	—	273	252	11
Stockport Infirmary.	6	—	—	—	—
Barnes Home Industrial School.....	34	22	22	21	—
Offerton Industrial School.....	7	—	—	—	—
School Clinic.....	—	—	92	82	2
General Practitioners	4	15	123	34	1
Totals.....	113	63	597	456	25

It will be observed that 597 children were immunised, and during the same period 1799 were born. It is desirable that at least 50 per cent. of the population at risk, that is of the children born each year, should be immunised each year, so that infection, when it comes, may fall on barren ground, and therefore may lose its power of re-infection. We should aim at immunising each year, at least, 800 to 900 children.

<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year 1936.</i>	<i>Estimated Popula- tion.</i>	<i>Percentage of cases removed to Isolation Hospital.</i>	<i>Incidence of Diphtheria per 1,000 of the Population</i>
Portwood.....	28	6807	(28) 100	4.11
St. Mary's.....	12	7348	(11) 92	1.63
Vernon.....	13	6894	(13) 100	1.89
Hempshaw Lane.....	6	5787	(6) 100	1.04
St. Thomas's.....	7	7004	(7) 100	1.00
Cale Green.....	12	7715	(11) 92	1.56
Heaviley.....	2	8200	(2) 100	0.24
Davenport.....	10	8236	(9) 90	1.21
Shaw Heath.....	7	7682	(7) 100	0.91
Edgeley.....	4	7160	(4) 100	0.56
Hollywood.....	17	8306	(17) 100	2.05
Heaton Lane.....	5	5992	(5) 100	0.67
Heaton Norris South.....	13	7426	(11) 85	1.75
Heaton Norris North.....	12	6367	(12) 100	1.88
Old Road.....	5	6750	(5) 100	0.74
Lancashire Hill.....	4	6185	(4) 100	0.65
Reddish South.....	9	9834	(8) 89	0.92
Reddish North.....	4	8114	(4) 100	0.49
Stockport Infirmary.....	15	..	(14) 93	..
Stepping Hill Hospital...	7	..	(7) 100	..

Puerperal Pyrexia and Fever.

During the year, 27 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 12 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received. Full details of these cases are given in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare (see page 108).

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Twelve cases of this disease were notified during the year as compared with 10 cases in 1935.

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Particulars of the occurrence of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum and of Pemphigus Neonatorum are given in the section of this Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare (see page 109).

Erysipelas.

Forty-eight cases were notified during the year as compared with 40 in 1935. Of these cases 23 received institutional treatment, and there was one fatal case.

Pneumonia.

Two forms of Pneumonia are compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

- (1) Acute Primary Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1936—76. (76 in 1935).
- (2) Acute Influenzal Pneumonia—Number of cases notified during 1936—20. (22 in 1935).

Of these cases, 26 Acute Primary Pneumonia and 11 of Acute Influenzal Pneumonia proved fatal. (24 and 4 respectively in 1935.)

Malaria and Dysentery.

No case of Malaria or Dysentery was notified during 1936.

Tuberculosis. (*See special section*).

During 1936, 138 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified; of these 78 were males and 60 females.

Fifty-one cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified during the same period, 23 males and 28 females.

Encephalitis Lethargica.

One case of this disease was notified as compared with two in 1935.

During the year eight deaths were registered from Post Encephalitis Lethargica (cases notified in previous years.)

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

Three cases of this disease were notified during 1936, two of which were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, where one proved fatal. The other case was treated at the Stockport Infirmary and recovered.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were three cases of this disease notified during 1936.

Measles and Whooping Cough.

These diseases are not notifiable in the strict sense of the word, but the Health Department is informed of cases occurring in the schools, and in this way during 1936, 165 cases of Measles and 163 of Whooping Cough were so notified.

One death from Measles and none from Whooping Cough occurred among children of school age.

Ten deaths occurred from Measles and 14 from Whooping Cough in children of less than school age.

The importance of protecting children from these diseases until they are at least five years old is abundantly proved from the figures given above.

Bacteriological Examinations.

The routine Bacteriological work is carried out at the Stockport Infirmary Pathological Department, under arrangements made by your Health Committee with the Infirmary Board, and at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester.

The results of the examinations carried out at the Stockport Infirmary during the year were as follow :—

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Diphtheria.....	246	..	2574
Typhoid.....	—	..	1
Other Bacteriological Examinations :—			
Swabs.....	—	..	30
Urine.....	—	..	14
Faeces.....	—	..	12
Pleural Fluid.....	—	..	8
Widal Test.....	—	..	7
Pus.....	—	..	5
Blood.....	—	..	5
C.S. Fluid.....	—	..	4
Direct Smear (K.L.B.).....	—	..	4
Miscellaneous.....	—	..	1

During the year the following specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory, York Place, Manchester :—

	<i>Positive.</i>		<i>Total.</i>
Swab (Diphtheria).....	57	..	482
Diphtheria Virulence Tests.....	—	..	42
Typhoid.....	—	..	4
Bovine Tuberculosis in Milk.....	18	..	122
Tuberculosis (Inoculation).....	—	..	17
Sputa (T.B).....	—	..	2
Water (Bacteriological and Chemical...)	—	..	3
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid.....	—	..	16
Milk (Bacterial Count and Coli).....	—	..	100
Milk (Microscopical Examination).....	—	..	9
Milk (Methylene Blue Reaction).....	—	..	33
Totals.	75	..	830

The examination of sputa in suspected cases of phthisis is carried out at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, Great Egerton Street, 438 examinations being carried out there during 1936, of which 126 were positive and 312 negative.

Particulars of the examination of Pathological Material in connection with Venereal Disease, which is mainly carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, are given on page 100.

Disinfection.

Disinfection of premises after infectious disease is carried out by the Staff of your Health Department.

Infected materials, bedding, etc., are removed to the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

During the year 20,379 articles were thus disinfected.

See Report for 1930 for details of arrangements under this heading.

Modern ideas on disinfection are crystallizing more and more to the view that disinfection is of doubtful value, particularly after Scarlet Fever. Evidence is accumulating that the ordinary type of infectious disease is spread practically entirely by the spray of mucus and saliva from the nose and throat of the sufferer, and not to any great extent by "fomites," i.e., clothes, etc., with which the patient has been in contact. Of course, the above statement is only meant to be a generalisation, as there is no doubt that in certain diseases, for example Typhoid Fever, very careful disinfection is absolutely necessary. But it is probable that a good deal of the work that is done for disinfection for and after a case of Scarlet Fever will shortly be dispensed with.

CANCER.

Introduction.

Cancer is one of the chief killing diseases, and ranks only second to diseases of the circulatory system as one of the main causes of death. Death by Cancer is limited chiefly to persons over 35 years of age, and affects females more than males.

It will be observed from the following table that even having regard to the increase in population and to the change in the age and sex constitution of the population, the number of deaths from Cancer has remained practically stationary during the last 10 years. :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	<i>Death Rate per</i> <i>1,000 of Population.</i>
1927.....	125200	..	90	108	..	198	1.58
1928.....	127600	..	92	129	..	221	1.73
1929.....	127800	..	90	115	..	205	1.60
1930.....	127800	..	92	114	..	206	1.61
1931.....	126600	..	99	112	..	211	1.67
1932.....	126800	..	96	119	..	215	1.70
1933.....	127000	..	104	132	..	236	1.86
1934.....	128050	..	112	132	..	244	1.91
1935.....	130600	..	105	116	..	221	1.69
1936.....	131807	..	88	121	..	209	1.59
<hr/>							
Yearly Average for period	127926	..	103.9	130.8	..	234.7	1.83

Much research and investigation have taken place during the last few years into the cause and methods of treatment of Cancer. The chief facts which have emerged from this work are the importance of early diagnosis and the extremely gratifying results obtained from surgical operation, when this has been performed at the earliest possible moment. In addition, satisfactory results have been obtained from treatment by radium and deep X-ray therapy.

It is important that the public should be aware of these facts, and also of the facilities which are available for the diagnosis and treatment of Cancer. It was thought, therefore, that it might be of interest to review in more detail than usual, these arrangements.

Facilities available for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Cancer.

An arrangement exists between the Stockport Corporation and the Christie Hospital, and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester whereby Stockport cases requiring advice or radiation treatment are referred by the Medical Staffs at the Hospitals and the General Practitioners in the town to the Christie Hospital.

The following tables show the number of new Stockport cases dealt with at the under-mentioned Institutions during 1936 :—

CHRISTIE HOSPITAL AND HOLT RADIUM INSTITUTE.

New cases dealt with during 1936*.

<i>Sites.</i>	<i>Total Cases.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Transferred to† Stepping Hill Hosp.</i>	
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Uterus.....	2	—	2	—	—
Tongue and Mouth.	11	9	2	1	—
Breast.....	6	—	6	—	—
Lip.....	1	1	—	—	—
Skin.....	21	10	11	1	—
Larynx.....	2	2	—	—	—
Bladder.....	1	1	—	—	—
Rectum.....	—	—	—	—	—
Stomach.....	1	—	1	—	—
Other Sites.....	9	7	2	2	—
Total‡.....	54	30	24	4	—

*In addition there were a number of re-treatment cases which were first referred to this Hospital prior to 1936.

†Cases sent direct by the Christie Hospital to Stepping Hill Hospital. No record of other cases having attended Christie Hospital for advice or treatment which subsequently may have been admitted to Stepping Hill Hospital.

‡Diagnosis of cases seen during the last few months of 1936, subject to alteration when diagnosis is finally established.

STOCKPORT INFIRMARY.
New cases dealt with during 1936.

<i>Sites.</i>	<i>Total Cases*</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Transferred to Stepping Hill Hosp.</i>	
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Uterus.....	15 (6 patients)	—	15 (6 patients)	—	—
Tongue and Mouth.	—	—	—	—	—
Breast.....	18	—	18	—	—
Lip.....	—	—	—	—	—
Skin.....	1	—	1	—	—
Larynx.....	10	5	5	—	—
Bladder.....	—	—	—	—	—
Rectum.....	18	15	3	—	—
Stomach.....	22	10	12	2	1
Other Sites.....	10	7	3	—	—
Total.....	94	37	57	2	1

**In-patients only in above figures. A number of Out-patients were referred to Christie Hospital, but no record available.*

Arrangements exist between the Stockport Infirmary and the Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute whereby radium required by the Gynaecologist for the treatment of patients in the Stockport Infirmary is loaned for the purpose, and no difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary supplies of radium required.

In addition, the Radium Institute is also prepared to collaborate with the Medical Staff of the Stockport Infirmary in the radiation treatment of patients treated at the Stockport Infirmary, but during 1936 it was not found necessary to take advantage of this service.

STEPPING HILL HOSPITAL.
New cases dealt with during 1936.

<i>Sites.</i>	<i>Total Cases.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Referred to Christie Hospital.</i>	
				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
Uterus.....	14	—	14	—	14
Tongue and Mouth.	4	4	—	4	—
Breast.....	10	—	10	—	4
Lip.....	—	—	—	—	—
Skin.....	—	—	—	—	—
Larynx.....	4	4	—	2	—
Bladder.....	1	1	—	—	—
Rectum.....	8	6	2	—	—
Stomach.....	19	13	6	—	—
Other Sites.....	20	15	5	8	3
Total.....	80	43	37	14	21

DEATHS FROM CANCER, YEAR 1936.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	SEX.		—1	—2	—3	—4	—5	—10	—15	—20	—25	—35	—45	—55	—65	—75	75—
	M.	F.															
CANCER.																	
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.....	14	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	6	3
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum.....	54	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	10	18	10
Respiratory Organs...	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	3	1
Uterus.....	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	5	2	1
Other Female Genital Organs.....	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..
Breast.....	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	9	3	1
Male Genito-Urinary Organs.....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2
Skin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other or Unspecified Organs.....	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1
TOTALS.....	88	121	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	11	21	41	31

DEATHS FROM CANCER, YEAR 1936.

STATEMENT SHOWING CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS AND WHERE OCCURRING.

<i>Cause of Death.</i>	<i>Deaths Occurring in Stockport.</i>					<i>Deaths Occurring Outside Stockport</i>			<i>Totals</i>
	<i>Stepping Hill Hospital</i>	<i>Stockport Infirmary</i>	<i>Whitehill Hospital</i>	<i>Nursing Home</i>	<i>Home of Patient</i>	<i>Christie Hospital Manchester</i>	<i>Royal Infirmary Manchester</i>	<i>Other</i>	
CANCER.									
Buccal Cavity and Pharynx.....	7	..	..	..	7	..	3	..	17
Digestive Organs and Peritoneum.	33	9	1	..	71	..	..	3	117
Respiratory Organs.....	4	2	..	..	5	..	1	..	12
Uterus.....	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	14
Other Female Genital Organs...	2	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	9
Breast.....	5	1	..	1	13	1	..	1	22
Male Genito-Urinary Organs....	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	5
Skin.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other or Unspecified Organs....	4	1	..	..	8	..	..	..	13
TOTALS.....	65	13	1	1	119	2	4	4	209

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The accommodation at the Isolation Hospital at Dialstone Lane, namely 78 beds, is based on the allowance of 2,000 cubic feet per bed. It is found that at least this space must be allotted if secondary infections and cross infections are to be prevented. Most diseases are spread by spray or droplet infection, and the nearer the next patient is to the "infecting" patient the more risk there is of an infection ensuing. This space also allows the beds to be kept eight feet apart, a distance that has been found by practice to minimise the risk of spread of infection.

Difficulty has been experienced for some considerable time with regard to the accommodation for Nursing and Domestic Staff. The present accommodation is taxed to its utmost, and consideration is being given to the provision of additional accommodation which can be done without much difficulty by an addition to the existing buildings.

Moreover, it is probable that the Hospital will, at an early date, be approved as a Training School for Nurses, and this is being borne in mind in the planning of any new extensions which may be made to the Nurses Home and Administrative Block.

During the year wash-hand basins and sinks have been installed in the two side rooms attached to the Scarlet Fever Wards. These have proved a great convenience in the easy running of the Wards. Early in the present year a similar addition has been made in the vestibule and side room of the Diphtheria Ward.

Miss Caldwell, during her first year as Matron, has done excellent work, and I desire to thank her and her Staff for their valuable assistance and active co-operation. The Hospital has run smoothly and efficiently; the patients, the vast majority children, have been uniformly happy and contented; and the good name which the Hospital undoubtedly has in the district, and outside, is largely due to the keen interest and enthusiasm of the Staff.

I feel, also, that a word of sincere praise is due to the work of the Hospital Committee and its Chairman. The interests of the patients have been paramount with them, no expense for the better treatment of the patients has been spared, and on all occasions the Committee has had the best interests of the Hospital very really at heart.

WORK OF THE ISOLATION HOSPITAL DURING 1936.

BY A. R. M. MOIR, M.B., D.P.H.

As in previous years the Isolation Hospital has been used largely for the reception of patients suffering from Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. The number of patients admitted during the year was 464, compared with 668 during the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the marked diminution in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted, 241 against 505 in the previous year. There was, however, a slight increase in the number of cases of Diphtheria 195, compared with 156 during the previous year.

Owing to the decrease in the number of admissions of cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, it was possible to admit some of the more severe cases of Measles and Whooping Cough, and arrangements were made during the early part of the present year to admit all cases of infectious disease, notifiable and non-notifiable, from Stepping Hill Hospital. This is, undoubtedly, a step in the right direction.

The accompanying table sets forth the statistics of the work of the Hospital, and the results of treatment during 1936 :—

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL, CHERRY TREE LANE, STOCKPORT.

<i>Name of Disease.</i>	<i>In Hospital 1st Jan., 1936.</i>	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Recovered and Discharged</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>In Hospital 31st Dec., 1936.</i>
Scarlet Fever...	26	241	253	1	13
Diphtheria.....	23	195‡	159	9	50
Typhoid.....	..	3	2	1	..
Measles.....	..	16	16	..	..
Erysipelas.....	..	1*	1	..	..
Meningitis.....	..	5	2	2	1
Whooping Cough	..	3	2	1	..
Totals.....	49	464	435	14	64

‡Including four cases from Ashton-under-Lyne.

*Ashton-under-Lyne case.

Diphtheria.

195 cases were admitted to the Diphtheria Wards during 1936, and there were 23 cases remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1936, who had been admitted in 1935; a gross total of 218. Fifty patients remained in Hospital on the 31st December, 1936. The actual number of cases coming under review is 168.

After admission to Hospital and revisal of diagnoses the following table classifies the analysis :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
Diphtheria.....	121	5
Diphtheria Carriers.....	13	1*
Tonsillitis.....	28	..
Rubella.....	2	..
Laryngitis.....	1	..
Septic Laryngitis.....	1	1
Streptococcal Angina.....	1	1
Measles and Broncho Pneumonia.....	1	1
Total.....	168	..

*This death occurred in a carrier suffering from Tuberculosis and Amyloid Disease.

There were 5 deaths in 121 cases of Diphtheria, giving a mortality rate of 4.1 per cent.

Tracheotomy was performed in the case of a Septic Laryngitis, and a Streptococcal Angina; both subsequently died.

There were 2 cases of Laryngeal Diphtheria, 1 died after four days in Hospital.

Speaking generally, the type of disease was not severe, although during the last quarter of the year a number of cases of a more grave type of disease was being admitted. No bacteriological classification of the type was carried out.

According to the Clinical classification of the disease recommended in the London County Council Report on Diphtheria, the various types occurred as follows :—

(1)	Nasal.....	9
(2)	Laryngeal.....	4
(3)	Fancial.....	97
(4)	Naso-pharyngeal.....	11
(5)	Non-respiratory.....	—

The average length of stay of cases treated was 43.7 days.

Operative Treatment.

For persistent carriers operative treatment had to be resorted to; 9 cases required dental extraction, and 8 cases the removal of tonsils and adenoids.

Complications.

Complications occurred, as follows :—

(1)	Cardiac.....	11
(2)	Otorrhoea.....	2
(3)	Paralysis.....(a) Palatal.....	7
	(b) Peripheral.....	1
(4)	Septic Adenitis.....	1
(5)	Concurrent Infection. One case developed Scarlet Fever on its 20th day in Hospital, and another case was incubating varicella on admission.	

Treatment.

During the year the Serum Treatment of Diphtheria has been carried out on very similar lines to that advocated in the London County Council Medical Superintendents' Report "Dosage of Antitoxin in Diphtheria."

Scarlet Fever.

241 cases were admitted as cases of Scarlet Fever during 1936, and there were 26 remaining in Hospital on the 1st January, 1936, who had been admitted in 1935. As 13 cases remained in Hospital on the 31st December, 1936, the actual number of cases coming under review is 254.

After admission to Hospital and revisal of diagnoses, the following table classifies the analysis :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>
Scarlet Fever.....	237	..	—
Rubella.....	10	..	—
Tonsilitis.....	5	..	—
Toxic Rash.....	1	..	—
Gastro—enteritis.....	1	..	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total.....	254	..	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>

There were no deaths from Scarlet Fever. The only death which occurred in the group was that of a very debilitated child suffering from gastro-enteritis.

The average length of stay of patients treated was 28 days.

Complications.

(1) Otitis Media (a) Acute.....	20
(b) Chronic.....	2
(2) Cardiac.....(a) On Admission.....	2
(b) In Hospital.....	14
(3) Albuminuria.....	5
(4) Abscess of Neck.....	1
(5) Scalds.....	1
(6) Septic Leg.....	1
(7) Minor Sepsis.....	2
(8) Relapses.....	1
(9) Pleurisy and thrombosis of Femoral Veins.....	1
(10) Empyema.....	2

Concurrent Infection.

Two cases were incubating Measles, and 2 cases were incubating Whooping Cough on admission. One case was found to be a Diphtheria carrier.

Operative Treatment.

(1) Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids.....	1
(2) Mastoidectomy.....	1
(3) Empyema (rib resection).....	2

Immunisation against Diphtheria.

All cases were Schick tested on admission. There were 21 positive reactors which were immunised against Diphtheria, after obtaining parental consent.

Measles.

During the year 16 cases were treated and most were complicated by secondary Pulmonary infection. There were no deaths. In this group, the average stay in hospital was 18 days.

Whooping Cough.

During the year 3 cases were treated. One died on the eighteenth day of disease from Broncho-pneumonia. The average length of stay of the other cases was 28 days.

Typhoid Fever.

During the year 3 cases were treated. One died on the second day in Hospital from perforation. The average length of stay of the other patients was 51 days.

Erysipelas.

During the year, 1 case was treated which was discharged from Hospital in 18 days.

Meningitis.

During the year, 5 cases were admitted, one case remaining in Hospital on the 31st December, 1936. There was one case of Meningococcal Infection, which died after 8 days in Hospital, and one case of Tubercular Infection, which died after 13 days in Hospital. The diagnosis of the remaining two cases were revised to Broncho-Pneumonia and Tonsillitis and these cases were discharged after 8 and 19 days respectively.

Staff Immunisation.

During the year, 18 members of the Staff were tested for susceptibility to Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria. Complete immunization was carried out in 12 instances.

Bacteriology.

759 throat swabs were examined during the course of the year.

Five samples of Cerebro-Spinal Fluid were completely investigated.

Agglutination Reactions were carried out in 3 cases.

Six examinations were carried out for the detection of Typhoid organisms in faeces and urine.

SECTION G.
Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME. RETURN FOR THE YEAR 1936.

(A) Return showing the work of the Dispensary.

DIAGNOSIS.	PULMONARY.				NON-PULMONARY				TOTAL.				Grand Total
	Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		Adults.		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
A.—New Cases examined during the year (excluding contacts) :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	65	52	11	6	4	11	9	13	69	63	20	19	171
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	1	11
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	82	86	90	319
B.—Contacts examined during the year :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	1	3	1	5
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	1	7
(c) Non-tuberculous.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	84	81	81	290
C.—Cases written off the Dispensary Register as :—													
(a) Recovered.....	9	4	2	2	6	5	6	3	15	9	8	5	37
(b) Non-tuberculous (including any such cases previously diagnosed and entered on the Dispensary Register as tuberculous).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	188	179	188	679
D.—Number of Cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st :—													
(a) Definitely tuberculous..	282	235	51	44	37	60	78	90	319	295	129	134	877
(b) Diagnosis not completed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	13	9	47

1. Number of cases on Dispensary Register on January 1st..... 931
2. Number of cases transferred from other areas and cases returned after discharge under Head 3 in previous years..... 26
3. Number of cases transferred to other areas, cases not desiring further assistance under the scheme, and cases "lost sight of"..... 37
4. Cases written off during the year as Dead (all causes)..... 83
5. Number of attendances at the Dispensary (including Contacts)..... 4886
6. Number of Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment on the 31st December..... 126
7. Number of consultations with medical practitioners :—
 - (a) Personal..... 185
 - (b) Other..... 97
8. Number of visits by Tuberculosis Officers to homes (including personal consultations)..... 332
9. Number of visits by Nurses or Health Visitors to homes for Dispensary purposes..... 2739
10. Number of :—
 - (a) Specimens of sputum, etc., examined..... *438
 - (b) X-ray examinations made in connexion with Dispensary work... 421
11. Number of "Recovered" cases restored to Dispensary Register, and included in A (a) and A (b) above..... Nil
12. Number of "T.B. plus" cases on Dispensary Register on December 31st.. 240

* Including all cases.

(B) Number of Dispensaries for the treatment of Tuberculosis (excluding centres used only for special forms of treatment).

Provided by the Council :—One.

Provided by Voluntary Bodies :—Nil.

(C) Number of beds available for the treatment of Tuberculosis on the 31st December in Institutions belonging to the Council.

Name of Institution.	For Pulmonary Cases.		For Non-Pulmonary Cases.		Total.
	Adults.	Children under 15.	Adults.	Children under 15.	
Whitehill Hospital.....	26	..	..	..	26
Poor Law Institution :—					
Stepping Hill Hospital.....	59	3	..	..	62

(D) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment and Observation during the year in Institutions (other than Poor Law Institutions) approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

		In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.	Admitted during the year.	Discharged during the year.	Died in the Institu- tions.	In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.
Number of doubtfully tuberculous cases admitted for observation	Adult males	..	4	2	2	..
	Adult females	1	3	4	..	..
	Children	1	..	1	..	..
	Total	2	7	7	2	..
Number of patients suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult males	28	56	46	12	26
	Adult females	17	53	36	10	24
	Children	4	10	5	..	9
	Total	49	119	87	22	59
Number of patients suffering from Non- Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Adult males	2	6	6	..	2
	Adult females	2	8	8	..	2
	Children	8	5	5	..	8
	Total	12	19	19	..	12
Grand Total.....		63	145	113	24	71

E) Return showing the extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

		<i>In Institu- tions on Jan. 1st.</i>	<i>Admitted during the year.</i>	<i>Discharged during the year.</i>	<i>Died in the Institu- tions.</i>	<i>In Institu- tions on Dec. 31st.</i>
Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment	Adult males	17	53	43	14	13
	Adult females	12	21	14	10	9
	Children	3	3	..	..	6
	Total	32	77	57	24	28
Number of patients suffering from non- pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment.	Adult males	3	2	1	1	3
	Adult females	..	2	1	1	..
	Children	3	4	..	4	3
	Total	6	8	2	6	6
Grand Total.....		38	85	59	30	34

(F) Return showing the results of observation of doubtfully tuberculous cases discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

[illegible]

(G) Return showing the immediate results of treatment of definitely tuberculous patients discharged during the year from Institutions approved for the treatment of Tuberculosis.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Classification on admission to the Institution	Condition at time of discharge.	Duration of Residential Treatment in the Institution.															Grand Totals
			Under 3 months			3-6 months			6-12 months			More than 12 months			Total			
			M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	M	F	Ch	
Class T.B minus	Quiescent.....	.	4	.	6	2	2	5	1	.	.	1	.	11	8	2	21	
	Not quiescent.....	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	2	.	4	
	Died in Institution	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	2	
Class T.B Plus Group 1	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	4	
	Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
	Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Class T.B. Plus Group 2	Quiescent.....	5	2	.	7	3	.	6	3	.	.	5	.	18	13	.	31	
	Not quiescent.....	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	2	.	1	3	
	Died in Institution	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	1	.	4	
Class T.B. Plus Group 3	Quiescent.....	.	4	.	2	2	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	4	9	.	13	
	Not quiescent.....	1	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3	2	.	5	
	Died in Institution	1	4	.	2	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	3	6	.	9	
TOTALS (pulmonary).....			11	16	.	23	10	2	15	6	1	3	9	.	52	41	3	96
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.	Bones & Joints	Quiescent.....	2	3	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	3	5	4	12
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Abdominal	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Other Organs	Quiescent.....	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	3
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
	Peripheral Glands	Quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Not quiescent.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
		Died in Institution	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	..
TOTALS (non-pulmonary).....			2	5	.	1	1	1	.	1	.	1	.	3	4	7	4	15

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1930.

Part I.—Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1936, to the 31st December, 1936, in the County Borough of Stockport.

Age Periods.	Formal Notifications.												Total Notifi- cations
	No. of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis.												
	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	Total all ages	
Pulmonary Males	1	1	7	3	11	7	13	15	16	4	.	78	92
„ Females.	.	.	1	3	9	9	13	12	8	4	1	60	65
Non-Pulmonary Males.	.	.	10	7	1	.	2	2	1	.	.	23	25
„ Females.	.	3	10	4	3	.	6	1	.	.	1	28	35

Part II.—Supplemental Return.

New cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above-mentioned period, otherwise than by formal notification.

<i>Age Periods.</i>	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Males.....	..	..	..	1	2	1	5	3	3	2	..	17
„ Females...	..	..	..	..	3	5	5	3	..	2	..	18
Non-pulmonary Males.	1	2	2	1	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	10
„ Females.	..	1	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	6

The source or sources from which information as to the above-mentioned cases was obtained is stated below :—

<i>Source of Information.</i>	<i>Number of Cases.</i>	
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary</i>
Deaths Return—		
from local Registrars.....	6	7
transferable deaths from Registrar-General.....	2	—
Posthumous notifications.....	—	2
“Transfers” from other areas (other than transferable deaths).....	27	7
Other Sources if any (specify).....	—	—

Part III.—Notification Register.

Number of cases of Tuberculosis remaining at the 31st December, 1936, on the Register of Notifications kept by the Medical Officer of Health....	<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-pulmonary</i>			<i>Total Cases</i>
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	447	358	805	218	247	465	1270
Number of cases removed from the Register during the year by reason <i>inter alia</i> of :—							
1. Withdrawal of notification.	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
2. Recovery from the disease .	13	7	20	11	7	18	38
3. Deaths	50	32	82	17	9	26	108

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—Supplementary Annual Return showing in summary form (a) the condition at the end of 1936 of all patients remaining on the Dispensary Register; and (b) the reasons for the removal of all cases written off the Register. The Table is arranged according to the years in which the patients were first entered on the Dispensary Register as definite cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and their classification at that time.

[illegible]

SECTION G.

Tuberculosis.

Notification of Tuberculosis.

189 cases of Tuberculosis were notified during the year as compared with 172 in the previous year.

Of the 189 cases thus notified 138 were cases of Tuberculosis of the Lungs and 51 were cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In addition to the above, there were 17 cases of Tuberculosis which ended fatally, which had not been notified in accordance with the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations. The ratio of deaths of non-notified cases to total deaths from Tuberculosis was one in six. In these non-notified cases the attention of the Medical Practitioner in attendance was drawn to the fact that the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations had not been complied with.

The number of deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year was 106 as compared with 80 in the previous year, giving a death-rate of 0.80 per thousand of the population.

In the following table of New Cases and Mortality during 1936 all primary notifications are included together with other new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year :—

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE-PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				TOTAL DEATHS.			
	<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Pulmonary.</i>		<i>Non-Pulmonary.</i>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1.....	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1-5.....	1	—	2	4	—	—	3	2
5-10.....	7	1	12	12	—	—	4	2
10-15.....	4	3	8	4	—	1	3	—
15-20.....	13	12	2	4	3	3	1	—
20-25.....	8	14	—	—	6	9	1	1
25-35.....	18	18	4	7	8	8	2	2
35-45.....	18	15	3	1	7	4	2	—
45-55.....	19	8	1	1	15	4	—	—
55-65.....	6	6	—	—	8	2	—	—
65 and upwards..	—	1	—	1	2	2	—	—
Totals.....	95	78	33	34	49	33	17	7

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the 138 cases notified, 69 occurred between the ages of 20 and 45 years, 33 were over 45 years of age, 20 were between the ages of 15 and 20, and 16 cases were under 15 years of age. There were 82 deaths during the year from Tuberculosis of the Lungs as compared with 66 in 1935. Of these 82 fatal cases, 49 were males and 33 females. The death-rate was 0.62 per 1,000 of the population; the rate for 1935 was 0.51.

The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during 1936 was 82. Of these deaths, 37 occurred at home, and 45 in Institutions of various kinds. 65 of the fatal cases were on the Dispensary Register.

The time which elapsed between the date of notification and the date of death is shewn in the following table:—

	<i>Cases on Dispensary Register.</i>	<i>Cases not on Dispensary Register.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Death within 1 week of notification ...	4	2	6
„ 1 month „	4	2	6
„ 3 months „	8	3	11
„ 6 „ „	11	..	11
„ 12 „ „	9	..	9
Death over 1 year after notification....	29	2	31
Death Returns.....	..	8	8
	—	—	—
	65	17	82
	—	—	—

From the foregoing table it will be noted that 23 patients, or 28 per cent., died within 3 months of notification, as compared with 17, or 25.76 per cent., in 1935.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

51 cases of Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year, 23 in males and 28 in females.

The number of deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis was 24 as compared with 14 in 1935. The death-rate was therefore .18 per 1,000 of the population in 1936, compared .11 for 1935.

6 of the fatal cases were amongst children under 15 years of age.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

No action was taken during 1936 under these Regulations which relate to tuberculous employees in the Milk Trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

No action was taken during 1936 under this Section of the Public Health Act, 1925, which relates to the compulsory removal of cases to Hospital.

The following Chart shows the Death Rates from Pulmonary Tuberculosis per 10,000 of the Population in England and Wales, and Stockport (1910-1936).



England and Wales in Red.

Stockport in Black.

Treatment of Tuberculosis.

By E. RATNER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Clinical Tuberculosis Officer.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary.

During the year 1936, 826 "new cases" were examined at the Dispensary. Of the 826 new cases seen :—

58 were previously notified.
302 „ Contacts.
466 „ sent for diagnosis.

Many patients are sent for examination before notification is made. The increased use of the Dispensary by the Family Doctor for diagnostic purposes is definitely welcomed. As in the previous year extensive use is being made of X-Rays as an aid to diagnosis ; no suspected case is dismissed as non-tuberculous, unless a confirmatory X-Ray picture has been obtained.

Amongst the 524 new cases sent for diagnosis or treatment, the following conditions were diagnosed :—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....	154
Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints.....	9
Tuberculosis of Glands and Abdomen, Other Organs	34
Bronchitis, etc.....	58
Heart Disease.....	2
Unresolved Pneumonia.....	1
Asthma.....	1
Bronchiectasis.....	3
Cancer of Lung.....	0
No Disease.....	262
Total.....	<hr/> 524 <hr/>

Amongst definitely Tuberculosis patients, 19 cases occurred in ex-Soldiers.

Notified cases are seen as soon as possible after the receipt of the Health Visitor's investigation report, either at the Dispensary or at their homes, unless there are good reasons to the contrary (e.g., patient's refusal to be seen).

Bacteriological Examinations of Sputa.

These are received from the Family Doctors, Whitehill Hospital, Stepping Hill Hospital, and the Dispensary.

Total number : 438 ; Positive : 126 ; Negative : 312.

Hospitals, Sanatoria, etc.

The demand for Orthopaedic beds has been more easily satisfied at the Shropshire Orthopaedic Hospital, owing to some children being sent to the Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic Hospital at Windermere, and there has been no waiting list for these cases.

The Public Health Committee paid a visit to the Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital, Shropshire, in July, 1936.

The following is the accommodation for Stockport patients at the various Institutions for the treatment of Tuberculosis :—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
Whitehill.....	9	17
Cheshire Joint.....	8	8
Barrowmore.....	10	..
Westmorland.....	5	5
Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic	As required	
Dr. Garrett Memorial Home...		
Ethel Hedley Orthopaedic.....		
Stepping Hill.....		
Liverpool Open-Air Hospital..		

Ten children were receiving treatment for Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Dr. Garrett Memorial Home, Conway.

Whitehill Hospital.

This Hospital performs a very useful function in the Stockport Tuberculosis Scheme.

A Hospital of this type acts mainly as a clearing house, where every definite case of tuberculosis admitted is closely observed, and whatever treatment is found appropriate, carried out.

Those patients who are suitable for Sanatorium treatment are transferred there, and those who are unsuitable for Sanatoria are retained at Whitehill. Doubtful cases, admitted for observation, are carefully watched, and if found to be non-tuberculous sent home, or if the diagnosis of tuberculosis becomes established, are finally disposed of according to the type of disease.

This plan has been adhered to as far as possible.

Certain alterations in the Hospital are long overdue, but no action has been taken owing to the uncertainty as to the future fate of the Hospital.

The routine work of Whitehill Hospital has been ably carried out during the year by all members of the Staff.

WHITEHILL HOSPITAL.

YEAR 1936.

At the beginning of the year 15 patients were in Whitehill, and 15 were in residence on the 31st December, 1936.

During the year, 25 men and 34 women and children were discharged, and of these 20 ended fatally.

Classification, on admission, of patients discharged or died :—

	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Women.</i>	<i>Children.</i>
T.B. 1.....	—	1	—
T.B. 2.....	12	10	1
T.B. 3.....	6	12	—
T.B. 0.....	5	8	—
Non-Pulmonary	1	—	—
Observation.....	1	2	—
	—	—	—
	25	33	1
	—	—	—

Two Non-Tuberculous patients were discharged, and 1 died, who was admitted for observation.

The following complications were observed amongst those who were discharged :—

Spontaneous Pneumothorax.....	1
Bronchitis.....	2
Pleurisy.....	3
Enteritis.....	2
Epilepsy.....	1
Syphilis.....	1
T.B. Meningitis.....	1
Cancer of the Oesophagus.....	1
Bronchiectasis.....	1
Abscess of Breast.....	1
T.B. Larynx.....	2
Lupus.....	2

Result :—

Improved.....	28
I.S.Q.....	4
Worse.....	5
Deaths.....	20
Non-Tuberculous.....	2

Of the 59 patients leaving Whitehill, 8 proceeded to various Sanatoria, 1 to Stepping Hill Hospital, 1 to Stockport Infirmary, and 29 to their homes.

Of the 29 who went home :—

2 were Non-Tuberculous.

5 left with my approval.

22 were discharged at their own request.

Special treatment :—

Gold 20

Artificial Pneumothorax 15

Altogether 347 pneumothorax refills were given to in and out-patients.

Contacts.

The usual methods of following up contacts, explained in previous reports, have been continued throughout the year.

302 contacts were examined at the Dispensary, of whom 5 were found to be definitely suffering from Tuberculosis.

It is obvious that this is a most important part of the work.

Dental Treatment.

Arrangements have been made with the Authorities of the Meathop Sanatorium for Dental Treatment to be available for Stockport patients in that Institution. Financial assistance has been given for Dental Treatment of Stockport patients when recommended by the Tuberculosis Officer.

A dental scheme whereby all patients can receive dental treatment, when found necessary, has been put into operation. During the year 3 patients have been assisted.

After-care.

No special organisation exists locally for finding employment for patients, nor are any arrangements in force for the supply and supervision of shelters at the homes of patients.

During the year the Parks Committee continued to employ a certain number of disabled men as Attendants, etc., in the Public Parks, and a number of the positions were allotted to Tuberculous men. The Tuberculosis Officer renders every assistance in examining and selecting suitable candidates for these positions, which has been of real value to the successful applicants.

The Health Committee is grateful to the Parks Committee, and especially to the Chairman (Alderman Gosling), and to the Parks Superintendent (Mr. Morgan), for their kindly action and for their personal interest in the men.

Orthopaedic Treatment.

The arrangements existing in the previous year whereby cases of crippling due to Tuberculosis are treated at the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary have been continued during 1936.

The following is a summary of the work of this Department during 1936 :—

22	Cases treated.
165	Out-patient attendances made.
19	X-Ray examinations.
141	Attendances for Ultra Violet Light Treatment.
37	In-Patient days.

Cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officer are dealt with at the Stockport Infirmary by Mr. E. S. Brentnall, Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, and the administrative arrangements have been made by Mr. Price, Secretary-Superintendent of the Infirmary.

In connection with the scheme valuable financial assistance has been given by the Trustees of the late Miss Maria Leigh in defraying the whole or part of the cost of surgical appliances in necessitous cases.

Patients requiring prolonged Hospital treatment have been sent to the Sir Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital at Oswestry, the Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, and to the Liverpool Open-Air Hospital, Leasowe, when beds have been available, and in this connection I have to thank the Trustees of the George Fearn Trust for financial assistance in certain cases which have been referred to them.

Re-housing of Overcrowded Tuberculous Families.

During the year 4 families of Tuberculous patients who were living under unsatisfactory housing conditions, were re-housed by the Corporation.

Also one family was re-housed under the Rent Assisted Scheme.

The total number of families re-housed under the Tuberculosis Scheme up to the end of the year is 15.

Rent Assistance.

In the early part of this year (1937), the cases receiving rent assistance were reviewed, and in two cases the assistance was discontinued, and in another case the assistance was reduced.

The number of families receiving rent assistance under the Scheme after the cases were reviewed, was three.

Ultra Violet Light Treatment.

Arrangements have been made under the Orthopaedic Scheme at Stockport Infirmary for cases recommended by your Tuberculosis Officers to receive this special form of treatment at a charge of 1/6 per treatment. The treatment is under the supervision of a Medical Officer with special experience in this work—a necessary precaution in view of the weakly and debilitated condition of some of the patients recommended from the Tuberculosis Dispensary.

Extra Nourishment.

There has been a greater call on the provision of extra milk, than in the previous years. The reason for this is obvious.

Co-operation with other Services has been maintained. Especially close is it with the School Clinic, who refer to the Dispensary a constant and unabating stream of children, and who in return, accommodate many children at the Longfield Open-Air School. This work in close relation with the School Medical Service, promises to yield good results in the future. During the year I have paid several visits to Longfield, accompanied by Dr. Rowell. Such visits have been mutually helpful, as the progress and condition of children could be discussed personally and not by letter. Equally valuable is the close co-operation existing between the Dispensary and the Orthopaedic Department of the Stockport Infirmary, and we owe a great debt of gratitude to Mr. E. S. Brentnall, the Hon. Orthopaedic Surgeon, for his skilful and patient treatment of our patients and invaluable advice. There has also been close co-operation with Dr. Norman Kletz, Hon. Physician to the Stockport Infirmary, to whom many patients with non-tuberculous affections of the lungs have been referred for further observation. His advice, generously given, has been of the greatest value.

The Family Doctor, or General Practitioner, is, and will remain the main-spring of every Medical Scheme. Without him the work of the Dispensary would be futile, and it is seldom his fault, when advanced cases are seen for the first time. It is therefore a great pleasure to me to record that the relations with my colleagues in General Practice have been invariably good. It is hoped that the Tuberculosis Service has been of help to them. Their courtesy and patience with me in some of the more difficult cases where an immediate diagnosis was not possible was certainly a source of encouragement.

With the extreme care which is taken for accurate diagnosis, there is little danger of finding Tuberculosis where it does not exist, and if adequate measures are taken, the patient is given a far better chance of recovery, than if things were allowed to slide. It would be wiser and certainly more rational to consult the Family Doctor and go, if the Doctor thinks fit, to the Dispensary, than to place one's faith in the neighbour's advice, however friendly, or to resort to patent medicines, which may mask the symptoms, thus giving a sense of false security.

E. RATNER, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Clinical Tuberculosis Officer

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

SECTION H.

Venereal Diseases.

The scheme in operation during 1936, was as is outlined in the Report for 1930, page 98.

580 persons, of whom 404 were males and 176 females, attended for treatment during the year, making a total number of attendances of 7,309, compared with 553, 368, 185 and 7,982, respectively in 1935.

In addition to the above, 64 new Stockport patients attended approved Treatment Centres in other towns, making a total number of attendances of 2,161.

During the year 849 specimens of blood in respect of Stockport patients were examined for the Wassermann Reaction at the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and elsewhere.

203 examinations for the detection of Gonococci were made at the Borough Dispensary ; and 20 for the detection of Gonococci, in respect of Stockport patients, were carried out at other Centres.

In-patient treatment is available for Stockport patients at St. Luke's Hospital, Manchester.

Seven Stockport persons received in-patient treatment at St. Luke's Hospital during 1936, and two at the Manchester Royal Eye Hospital, involving a total of 149 in-patient days.

87 patients from the Child Welfare Centres were examined. A specimen of the blood was examined in 71 cases, and 29 examinations were made for the detection of gonococci.

The following tables, compiled from Form V.D. (R) of the Ministry of Health, give the details of the treatment at the various Treatment Centres:—

TABLE OF INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT AT VARIOUS TREATMENT CENTRES.

	<i>Borough Dispensary Stockport.</i>	<i>Stockport Patients Treated at other Centres.</i>
	<i>Number.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
(A) OUT-PATIENT CLINIC :		
Attendances.....	7309	2161
(B) IN-PATIENT TREATMENT :		
Number of days.....	—	149
(C) ARSENOBENZENE COMPOUNDS (Doses)...	862	154
BISMUTH (Doses)	1686	—
(D) EXAMINATION OF PATHOLOGICAL MATERIAL :		
For detection of Spirochetes.....	—	—
,, Gonococci.....	206	17
,, Wassermann Reaction.....	*884	83

* Including 323 specimens sent in by Private Practitioners and Institutions, and 118 specimens from patients of other Authorities,

VENEREAL DISEASE—TREATMENT.

	<i>Borough Dispensary Stockport.</i>	<i>Stockport Patients Treated at other Centres</i>
A. Number of persons dealt with during the year at or in connection with the Out-Patient Clinic for the first time and found to be suffering from Syphilis.	49	11
Soft Chancre.	—	4
Gonorrhœa.	84	25
Conditions other than Venereal.	69	24
Total.	202	64
B. Number of attendances at the Out-Patient Clinic.	7309	2161
C. Aggregate number of "In-Patient" days.	—	149
D Number of doses of Salvarsan substitutes given in the—		
(1) Out-Patient Clinic.	2548	} 154
(2) In-Patient Department.	—	

The arrangements for the treatment of cases of these diseases appear to be adequate and patients continue to avail themselves of the facilities offered. The co-operation of the members of the Medical Profession in the town is sought by your Staff and assistance in the diagnosis and treatment of cases referred to your Medical Officers is readily given to the Practitioners concerned.

Apart from the Medical Staffs at the Stockport Infirmary and the Poor Law Infirmary there are five Medical Practitioners in the town qualified to receive free supplies of Arsenobenzol Compounds.

No action was taken during 1936 under the Venereal Diseases Act, 1917.

Propaganda.

Your Council contributes annually to the British Social Hygiene Council, which is the Central Organisation for the many and varied activities in connection with propaganda on the subject of Venereal Disease. Publicity has been given locally in the Press and by correspondence as to the times, etc., of the Clinics. Plaques have also been placed in urinals all over the town.

SECTION J.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

SECTION J.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFANT MORTALITY.

1936. Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes.....	38	9	10	8	65	26	15	19	11	136
Premature Birth.....	17	2	4	2	25	7	..	..	..	32
Pneumonia.....	..	..	2	2	4	5	5	4	4	22
Congenital Malformations.	4	4	3	2	13	1	..	1	..	15
Bronchitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3	1	10
Diarrhoea and Enteritis..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	..	10
Gastritis. ....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	2
Congenital Debility.....	2	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	4
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy....	6	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	7
Infantile Convulsions ....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Injury at Birth.....	2	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Asphyxia.....	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	3
Want of attention at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
T.B. Meningitis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
C. S. M.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Homicide.....	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping Cough.....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4	8
Chicken-Pox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Measles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Rickets.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Other Diseases	3	..	..	..	3	..	2	2	..	7

By DR. JEAN MACKINTOSH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare).

Introduction.

During 1936 there was no new development in the Department, and energies were mainly directed to consolidating the work of expansion begun in 1935.

The Committee, however, was engaged throughout the year in considering a number of matters which will have an important bearing on the work of the department in 1937.

In May, an application was received from the Heaton Mersey District Nursing Association for the establishment of a Welfare Centre in their area, and after due consideration the Committee decided to open a Welfare Centre in this district in April, 1937. It has been arranged to rent suitable premises from the Cavendish Road Methodist Sunday School, and to have one session a week there for child welfare.

The Committee also had under consideration Circular No. 1550, from the Ministry of Health, dated 29th May, 1936, and finally decided to make the following recommendations to the Council :—

(1) That an additional Health Visitor be appointed as from the 1st April, 1937.

(2) That the following forms of treatment already available for the school child should be provided for the pre-school child :—

Minor ailments and diseases of the skin ;

Nose and throat diseases ;

Ear diseases and defective hearing ;

Dental defects ;

Orthopaedic and postural defects ;

Visual defects and external eye disease ;

and that in this connection the co-operation of the Education Committee be sought.

(3) That the question of the interavailability of the Medical and Nursing Staffs, and the premises used for clinical purposes, be left to the Special Committee at present considering the co-ordination of the public health services.

Lastly, the Committee, in pursuance of the requirements of the Midwives Act, 1936, considered their scheme for the provision of a service of Municipal Midwives. This last scheme is a very big step forward in the work of Maternity and Child Welfare all over the country, and is likely to have far reaching and important results on the health of mothers and children.

Notification of Births.

2,032 births were notified within 36 hours, and in 16, or .78 per cent. of the total births, there was failure to notify the births within that time.

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Percentage of Births not notified.</i>
1932.....	0.99
1933.....	1.08
1934.....	1.11
1935.....	0.92
1936.....	0.78

The live and still-births notified were as follows :—

By Midwives.....	1223
„ Medical Practitioners.....	112
„ Other Persons.....	713
Total.....	2048
Not Notified	16
Notified Later.....	11

Infant Deaths.

The total number of deaths under 1 year was 136, and the number of children dying under four weeks was 65. The infantile death rate, therefore, was 75.60. The death rate of infants under four weeks was 36.12, and the death rate under one week was 21.12.

The health and power of survival of the child under 4 weeks is greatly influenced by the state of health of the mother during pregnancy, and by the type of delivery. Therefore, to secure a reduction in the death rate of children under 4 weeks, it is necessary to see that the expectant mother has adequate ante-natal care. A single visit to a midwife, a doctor or a clinic is not sufficient. Of the 65 deaths in this group, 27 of the mothers received no ante-natal care at all. The 38 others were all examined at least once, but not all of them appreciated the importance of regular attendance.

The rate in the group of deaths ascribed to premature birth and allied conditions has shown a marked increase being 36.12 per 1,000 compared with 26.64 per 1,000 in the previous year.

The death rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis, and Convulsions is 7.23, compared with 7.10 in 1935.

The outstanding feature has been the marked increase in the number of deaths due to Acute Respiratory conditions. The rate being 19.46, compared with 10.66 in the previous year. This is largely accounted for by the marked increased incidence of Measles and Whooping Cough during the first quarter of the year.

The first essential in dealing with acute respiratory conditions in children is good nursing, and there is no doubt that in the poorer homes there are not adequate facilities for such nursing. The extension of nursing facilities for these children, either at home or in hospital, is a matter which might usefully be considered by this Committee.

A comparative table of the infantile mortality rate for the past five years is given below :—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
STOCKPORT :—					
Infantile Death Rate..	75.60	57.43	54.63	83.07	71.03
Death Rate under 4 weeks.....	36.12	32.56	30.58	49.84	39.77
Death Rate under 1 week.....	21.12	26.05	24.57	34.05	29.83
GREAT TOWNS :—					
Infantile Death Rate..	63	62	63	68	70
ENGLAND AND WALES.					
Infantile Death Rate..	59	57	59	64	65

In the following table the death rates from main causes of infantile mortality are given :—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932
Congenital malformations, prematurity, atrophy, debility and marasmus.	36.12	26.64	28.1	34.13	37.4
Diarrhoea, enteritis, and convulsions.....	7.23	7.10	8.6	10.30	6.85
Respiratory diseases.....	19.46	10.66	8.6	14.57	19.23

Still-births.

The number of still-births registered belonging to the Borough was 104, of which 99 were legitimate and 5 illegitimate. During the year 11 still-births belonging to Stockport occurred outside the Borough, and 14 belonging to other Authorities occurred in Stockport. 113 still-births were notified under the Notifications of Births Act, of which 68 had received ante-natal care.

The causes of still-births were as follows :—

Prolonged labour, instrumental delivery.....	23
Mal-presentation.....	14
Placenta praevia, ante-partum haemorrhage.....	8
Albuminuria, Eclampsia.....	20
Illness of Mother.....	8
Deformity of child.....	5
Other Conditions.....	9
Cause unknown.....	26
	—
Total.....	113
	—

No information is available about the inward transfers.

The following comparative table is of interest :—

	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Total number of still-births.....	104	100	94	87	93	99
Still-birth rate per 1,000 total births	58	56	51	53	55	54

Maternal Mortality.

The number of women who died in or in consequence of childbirth was 6, which gives a maternal mortality rate of 3.34 per 1,000 live births, and 3.15 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

The causes of death were as follows :—

Puerperal Sepsis..... Nil.

Other Puerperal Causes :—

Placenta praevia.....	2
Post-partum haemorrhage.....	1
Malpresentation and obstetric shock.....	2
Hyperemesis gravidarum.....	1

Two of these cases received no ante-natal care. One received ante-natal care from a Midwife ; three received ante-natal care at the district clinic.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.

Under the Regulations of 1926 and 1928, 27 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia and 12 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received. Of 12 cases of Puerperal Fever, five were confined in their own homes, and seven were confined in hospital. The cases confined in hospital bore no relation to one another. Four of the cases confined at home were removed to hospital. There were no deaths.

Of the 27 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia, 12 were confined in hospital, 1 was confined in a nursing home, and 14 were confined at home. Of those confined at home, 7 were removed to hospital.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

During 1936, 12 notifications of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were received under the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Amendment Regulations, 1928. Nine of these cases were confined at home, and 3 were confined in hospital. Two cases confined at home were removed to the Eye Hospital in Manchester. Six of the remaining cases confined at home were treated at home by the District Nurses of the Barnsley Home. All the cases recovered.

The following table gives an analysis of the cases notified during the past five years :—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Year	Cases.			Vision un- impaired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Deaths.
	Notified	Treated.					
		At Home.	In Hospital.				
1936	12	7	5	12	..	..	..
1935	10	4	6	10	..	..	..
1934	15	10	5	15	..	..	..
1933	12	8	4	12	..	..	..
1932	15	14	1	15	..	..	..

Pemphigus Neonatorum.

Only 4 cases of this disease were brought to the notice of the department during the year.

During the first quarter of the present year (1937) 25 cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum occurred at Stepping Hill Hospital; these were removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital, and a more detailed account of this outbreak will be included in next year's Annual Report.

The Work of the Health Visitors.

The Health Visitors have continued to work during the year under difficulties.

The number of births notified showed a considerable increase over 1935, but although all the Stockport births notified were visited, it was not possible, owing to pressure of work, to re-visit the babies as often as was desirable; and some departments of their work, such as school lectures, to which the greatest importance is attached, had to suffer. An increase in the amount of minor infectious disease among children added greatly to their difficulties, and it is remarkable, all things considered, that they have been able to cover the ground as they have done.

The greatest credit is due to them for the zeal with which they have undertaken their work throughout the year.

The decision of the Committee to appoint an additional Health Visitor early in 1937 will provide much needed relief.

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE HEALTH VISITORS.

Total number of houses visited.....	24421
First visits to births.....	1910
Revisits to Births.....	8564
Visits to Outworkers.....	44
School Lectures.....	44
Visits re Deaths.....	142
Visits to Ante-natal Cases.....	220
Visits to children, 1 to 5 years.....	10814
Attendances at Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.	2084
Visits to Tuberculosis Cases and Contacts.....	2992
Nursed-out Children.....	71
Minor Infectious Disease.....	945
Midwives' Emergency Enquiries.....	295
Still-births.....	102
Dispensary	518
Special Visits.....	239

RETURN RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PART I. OF THE
CHILDREN ACT, 1908, DURING THE YEAR 1936.

I. Notification :—

- (i) Number of foster parents on the Register :—
 - (a) at the beginning of the year :—30.
 - (b) at the end of the year :—26.
 - (c) total number dealt with during year :—40.
- (ii) Number of children on the Register :—
 - (a) at the beginning of the year :—33.
 - (b) at the end of the year :—28.
 - (c) who died during the year :—1. (Died in Hospital.)
 - (d) on whom inquests were held during the year :—Nil.
 - (e) total number dealt with during the year :—55.

II. Visiting :—

- (i) Number of Visitors holding appointments under Section 2 (2) at the end of the year :—
 - (a) Health Visitors :—8.
 - (b) Female, other than Health Visitors :—Nil.
 - (c) Male :—Nil.
- (ii) Number of persons or societies authorised to visit under the proviso to Section 2 (2) :—Nil.

III. Number of cases (if any) in which proceedings were taken during the year :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|------|
| (i) Under Section 1 (7) | } | Nil. |
| (ii) Under Section 2 (5) | | |
| (iii) Under Section 2 (6) | | |
| (iv) Under Section 3 | | |
| (v) Under Section 4 | | |
| (vi) Under Section 5 (2) | | |
| (vii) Under Section 6 (2) | | |
| (viii) Under Section 7 | | |
| (ix) Under Section 8 (1) | | |

IV. Number of cases in which the local authority has given a sanction during the year :—

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|------|
| (i) Under (a) of Section 3 | } | Nil. |
| (ii) Under (b) of Section 3 | | |
| (iii) Under (c) of Section 3 | | |

V. Number of orders obtained during the year :—

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|------|
| (i) Under (a) of Section 5 (1) | } | Nil. |
| (ii) Under (b) of Section 5 (1) | | |
| (iii) Under (c) of Section 5 (1) | | |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Thirteen sessions are held weekly at seven Centres. The number of new cases entered on the registers was 1,406. The total weighings were 33,246. Both these figures show an increase on those for last year. It is satisfactory to note that this gain has been uniform throughout the welfare centres.

Routine toddler consultations at the ordinary child welfare sessions have now been carried on for a full year. The number of children from 1 to 5 on the centre registers is 1,899, or approximately 32 per cent. of the total toddler population.

What is aimed at is that each toddler should receive a thorough overhaul each year on the lines of the routine School Medical Inspection. When the child reaches the age of five, the completed card is passed on to the School Medical Service. In time it is hoped by this means to have perfect correlation between the two branches of child welfare.

In 1936, 1,464 toddlers received such an examination, which is 77 per cent. of the total number of toddlers on the registers. This is quite a satisfactory figure, but it must be remembered that only 32 per cent. of the total number of toddlers attended welfare centres, and that there is still a very large number of them who are not attending welfare centres, and who, therefore, do not receive the benefits of such an examination.

The parents of children who attend welfare centres appear to appreciate the examinations very much, and instances are numerous where the mother herself asks for the examination without any suggestion on the nurses' part.

The detailed figures for 1936 are given below :—

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES, 1936.

	<i>Port- wood</i>	<i>Church- gate.</i>	<i>Reddish.</i>	<i>Edgeley.</i>	<i>Wy- cliffe.</i>	<i>Ads- wood.</i>	<i>Great Moor.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
New Cases.....	109	270	292	308	209	109	132	1429
Number on Register....	247	597	574	575	438	265	296	2992
Total Weighings.....	2482	6021	5934	7962	4994	2579	3274	33246
Total Attendances.....	2962	7162	6632	9005	5818	2734	3523	37836
Medical Consultations..	864	2118	1934	2538	1638	956	961	11009

Massage.

There was no alteration in the arrangements from the previous year, but the greatest difficulty was experienced in arranging for appointments in the time available for all the children who required treatment.

2,072 attendances were made by 296 children during 1936, and should this pressure of work continue it will be necessary for the Committee to reconsider their arrangements in this department.

Sunlight Clinic.

This clinic is provided by the Voluntary Committee, and the same difficulty in arranging appointments was experienced.

During the year 141 cases attended, and made 3,019 attendances. The conditions are such here, as well as in the massage clinic, that unless there is a considerable falling off in the number of cases requiring attention the whole scheme for the provision of massage and sunlight will have to be considered by both the Statutory Committee and the Voluntary Committee.

During the year it became necessary to purchase two new lamps, one of which was paid for by the Voluntary Committee, and one of which was paid for by the Statutory Committee.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

Eight ante-natal clinics are held weekly, of which six are district clinics, and two serve the needs of those patients who are to be confined in Mile End Hospital and Stepping Hill Hospital.

The total attendances in 1936 at all the clinics was 8,614. The number of new patients was 1,537. This again shows an increase over last year's figures, and is mainly due to the rise in the number of women confined in Stepping Hill Hospital. The number of women in attendance at the district clinics remains stationary.

Sterilized maternity outfits are provided free and at cost price by the Voluntary Committee.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.				
<i>Year.</i>		<i>Number of Mothers.</i>		<i>Total Attendances.</i>
1927	..	380	..	573
1928	..	658	..	1388
1929	..	863	..	2735
1930	..	920	..	3458
1931	..	1019	..	3840
1932	..	989	..	4537
1933	..	1085	..	5409
1934	..	1428	..	6171
1935	..	1410	..	6620
1936	..	1537	..	8614

Post-Natal Clinics.

Women are slow to recognise the importance of examination following their confinements. If every mother were examined as a routine procedure at about six or eight weeks following her confinement, much invalidism in women might be prevented. At that period, however, the mother is usually very busily occupied attending to her child, and she finds it difficult to spare the time for the examination which would be beneficial to her.

Facilities for post-natal examination are now available at all ante-natal clinics for women confined in their own homes, and it will no longer be necessary for women from distant parts of the town to travel to Churchgate House for examination. It is hoped by this means, and by propaganda by Midwives and Health Visitors, to increase the number of women who avail themselves of the facilities offered.

In 1936, 51 such examinations were made at Mile End Hospital, and 114 at the district clinics—a total of 165.

Mothercraft Classes.

Four mothercraft classes are held once a week, and serve four centres—Churchgate, Edgeley, Reddish and Adswold. An average of 110 mothers attend weekly to receive instruction.

Instruction in cookery and sewing is given by qualified instructors. Talks on hygiene and mothercraft are given by the Superintendent Health Visitor, while the children are looked after in rooms apart from their mothers by the voluntary workers.

These classes are one of the most valuable branches of the Voluntary Committee's work, and the enthusiasm of those mothers who attend shows how much such classes are appreciated.

Dental Treatment.

Arrangements were made by the Voluntary Committee to send necessitous expectant and nursing mothers to the Dental Hospital in Manchester for advice and treatment. It was necessary for the Voluntary Committee to curtail drastically their work in this direction owing to lack of funds, and they were able to spend only £27 10s. 0d. on this work during the year, compared with £70 0s. 0d. during 1935.

It is very desirable that the Statutory Committee should undertake this work, in addition to the arrangements that they have already made for the dental care of children under the age of five, which is to come into force early in 1937.

Convalescent Treatment.

The Voluntary Committee sent nine mothers for a holiday of three weeks each to a Convalescent Home in Llandudno.

Stockport Voluntary Committee for Maternity and Child Welfare.

This Committee gave valuable supplementary service to the department during the year. 110 members devoted, at least, one half-day a week to assisting in some branch of the work, either at the Welfare Centres or at the Mothercraft Classes.

In addition, the Committee provided milk for necessitous children over the age of one year, bought a new lamp for the Ultra Violet Light Clinic, provided Dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers, and sent nine poor mothers to the Convalescent Home in Llandudno.

That they should continue, year after year, to work with such unflagging zeal is a great source of help and satisfaction to this department.

Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919.

In 1936, 604 cases were dealt with, instead of 639 cases in 1935.

This diminution in number to a certain extent is due to the diminution in unemployment in the town. All cases are carefully enquired into by the Health Visitor before the Committee makes any grant of milk. 405 new applications were granted, and 51 refused.

Number of cases dealt with.....	604
---------------------------------	-----

Quantities of milk supplied :—

Total.....	29006 lbs.
Free.....	7803 lbs.
Half Cost.....	1756 lbs.
Total Cost.....	£556 8s. 10d.

19,447 lbs. of dried milk were supplied at cost price to mothers attending the Centres regularly with their children. The total amount of milk thus distributed free, at half-price and at cost price was 29,006 lbs.

Free supplies of Cod Liver Oil Emulsion are also given in necessitous cases.

The Voluntary Committee supplied 7,912 pints of milk to 126 necessitous cases at an approximate cost of £102. 14s. 6d., and 13 applications were refused.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES AND NURSING HOMES.

During the year 60 Midwives gave notice of their intention to practise within the Borough. These included 19 at the Stepping Hill Hospital, 3 at the Shaw Heath Institution, 5 at the Mile End Maternity Home, 10 at Nursing Homes. Also 11 Midwives who reside outside the Borough gave notice of their intention to practice within the Borough.

The qualification of the Midwives who practise within the Borough are as follows :—

Possessing Certificates from the Obstetrical Society of London.....	1
Possessing Certificate from a recognised Hospital.....	1
Having passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.....	69

Three Midwives attended 100 cases or more each, either alone or with a medical man in attendance.

Seven Midwives did not attend any cases except in co-operation with a doctor.

In addition there were 20 Midwives on the non-practising list, 2 of whom assisted at 7 confinements

Three Midwives were sent to post-graduate course in London, for a period of one month each. This course proved most valuable and instructive to the Midwives concerned.

Seven Maternity Homes are registered in the Borough. One application for registration was received during the year.

The number of notifications of sending for medical assistance and the conditions for which help was required were as follow :—

Post-partum haemorrhage....	8	Suspicious Spots.....	5
Ante-partum haemorrhage... 13		Condition of Mother.....	26
Retained placenta or Membranes..... 3		Condition of Eyes.....	23
Delayed labour..... 62		Abortion.....	3
Obstructed labour..... 15		Uterine inertia.....	16
Ruptured perineum..... 137		Pyrexia	34
Contracted pelvis..... 4		Ante-Natal.....	57
Malpresentation..... 17			
Condition of Child..... 58			
		Total.....	481

Compensation was paid to Midwives in 33 cases for loss of practice caused by the removal of patients to Hospital for delivery.

Eighty-three visits of inspection to Midwives practising in the town were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health during the year. By arrangement the Cheshire County Council and the Manchester Corporation inspect the Midwives residing outside the town, who occasionally practise in this County Borough.

Midwives were interviewed at the Town Hall on 25 occasions by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or one of the Health Visitors.

Seven Maternity Homes are registered in the Borough, and 17 visits of inspection were paid by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health during the year.

MILE END MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

There are sixteen maternity beds provided in the Hospital, with two additional beds for isolation. The Hospital is a recognised training school for Midwives. The district teacher is Mrs. Probert, of 96, Newbridge Lane. Occasional use has been made of the services of Mrs. Barnsley, 428, Hempshaw Lane.

The number of cases admitted during the year was 191. Of that number 117 paid the full fees. Reduction in fees was granted in 74 cases. Fourteen patients were admitted to the private single-bedded ward, for which a fee of £5 5s. 0d. per week is charged.

In 40 per cent. of the cases a General Practitioner was definitely booked for the confinement. The number of individual General Practitioners visiting the home for this purpose was 33, which shows that the services provided by the Hospital are appreciated generally by the doctors throughout the town.

Four mothers were removed to other Hospitals, viz. :—one to Stepping Hill Hospital—for caesarean section—and three to St. Mary's Hospital—for caesarean section (2), uterine inertia (1).

Five infants were transferred to other Hospitals: one to Pendlebury Hospital for pyloric obstruction, two to the Babies' Hospital for malnutrition, and two to Stepping Hill Hospital for mongolism.

An Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinic is held once weekly at the Hospital for all those patients who have not definitely booked a doctor for their confinement. This Clinic is held in out-buildings in the Hospital grounds, which have been adapted for the purpose.

In addition the same premises are used for an infant Welfare Centre and an Ante-natal Clinic. These two Clinics are separate and distinct from the Hospital, and are staffed by the District Health Visitors.

During the year the following cases were dealt with :—

Number of mothers remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1936....	13
„ „ admitted during the year.....	191
„ „ discharged during the year.....	195
„ „ died during the year.....	—
„ „ remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1936...	9

Number of babies remaining in Hospital on 1st January, 1936.....	10
,, ,, born during the year (live births)	177
,, ,, discharged during the year.....	177
,, ,, died during the year.....	3
,, ,, (Still-births).....	5
,, ,, remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1936.....	7
Number of miscarriages.....	2
,, Cases of Puerperal Fever.....	—
,, ,, Puerperal Pyrexia	5
,, twins born in Hospital.....	—

Mile End Maternity Hospital.
Annual Statistics—Year 1936.

Number of maternity beds in the Institution (exclusive of isolation and labour beds) : 16.

Number of maternity cases admitted during the year : 191.

Average duration of stay : 14 days.

Number of cases delivered by—

(a) Midwives : 114.

(b) Doctors : 70.

Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought by a midwife in emergency : 107.

Number of cases notified as—

(a) Puerperal Fever : Nil.

(b) Puerperal Pyrexia : 5.

Number of cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum : Nil.

Number of infants not entirely breastfed while in the Institution : 22.

Number of Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum : Nil.

Number of maternal deaths : Nil.

Number of infant deaths—

(a) (i) stillborn : 5.

(ii) within 10 days of birth : 3.

(b) Cause of death in each case, and results of post-mortem examination (if obtainable) :—

(i) <i>Stillbirths.</i>		(ii) <i>Death within 10 days of Birth.</i>	
Toxaemia of Mother.....	3	Prematurity.....	2
Abnormal Fetus.....	1	Atelectasis.....	1
Cause Unknown.....	1		
	—		—
Total.....	5	Total.....	3
	—		—

No Post-mortem examinations were made.

WEEKLY MEANS OF OBSERVATIONS AT THE BOROUGH METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY, STOCKPORT.

Latitude 53° 24' 12" N. Longitude 2° 9' 14" W.

Cistern of Barometer 261-56 feet and top of Raingauge 285 feet
above Mean Sea-level.

1936.	Thermometers.		Average daily Rain- fall.	1936.	Thermometers.		Average daily Rain- fall.
	Underground.				Underground.		
	1 Foot.	4 Feet.			1 Foot.	4 Feet.	
1st week	41°	44°	.03	27th week	61°	55°	.04
2nd ,,	40	44	.04	28th ,,	60	56	.30
3rd ,,	36	42	.11	29th ,,	59	56	.12
4th ,,	36	41	.10	30th ,,	60	57	.06
5th ,,	38	42	.08	31st ,,	59	57	.11
6th ,,	35	41	Nil.	32nd ,,	59	57	.08
7th ,,	34	40	.03	33rd ,,	61	57	.03
8th ,,	36	40	.06	34th ,,	60	58	.05
9th ,,	37	40	.11	35th ,,	59	58	.01
10th ,,	39	40	.08	36th ,,	59	58	.26
11th ,,	40	41	Nil.	37th ,,	59	58	.11
12th ,,	44	43	.03	38th ,,	58	57	Nil.
13th ,,	45	44	.04	39th ,,	56	57	.14
14th ,,	44	45	.02	40th ,,	52	55	Nil.
15th ,,	43	45	.02	41st ,,	49	54	.03
16th ,,	42	44	.06	42nd ,,	50	53	.17
17th ,,	45	44	.01	43rd ,,	50	52	.30
18th ,,	47	46	Nil.	44th ,,	48	50	.11
19th ,,	49	47	.01	45th ,,	46	50	.14
20th ,,	53	48	Nil.	46th ,,	45	49	.23
21st ,,	52	50	.01	47th ,,	42	48	Nil.
22nd ,,	52	50	.03	48th ,,	41	46	.06
23rd ,,	52	49	.03	49th ,,	42	46	.16
24th ,,	54	51	.13	50th ,,	41	45	.14
25th ,,	56	53	.09	51st ,,	42	44	.02
26th ,,	60	54	.07	52nd ,,	42	45	.04

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